THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

THE HON'BLE SIR ASHLEY EDEN is the last subject of the portrait gallery of the *Home News*. The picture is very inadequate. The writer thus begins:

"For years before he attained his present high position, the Hon. Sir Ashley Eden was generally recognised as one among the three or four ablest administrators in British India. His elevation from Rangoon to Belvedere was a distinction to which his exceptionally valuable service in Burma, together with his earlier career in Bengal, fully entitled him. What Sir George Campbell was to Bengal, Sir Ashley was to British Burma. The services which they rendered to their respective provinces were essentially alike, and even the characters of the two men seem to reveal many points of resemblance. Sir George Campbell's is no doubt the more speculative mind of the two, but both these rulers had much in common on the practical side, and they gave effect to their practical schemes in nearly the same manner. The development rather than the suppression of existing indigenous institutions was the keynote of their respective policies. The municipalities which Sir George Campbell established throughout Bengal were only an adaptation of the old *panchayets* or rural communes. In the same way the indigenous *patshalas* or village schools, became the primary schools—subject to Government inspection—of the Administrations of Campbell and Temple. Even the Road Cess Act, which looks so exclusively modern, was based upon a series of researches that led to the discovery of many useful though half-decayed native institutions; and to it the cultivators are indebted for the first full record of their occupancy rights and obligations. As Sir George Campbell inaugurated an organised system of education in Bengal, so Sir Ashley initiated it in Burma; the one began with the guru, the other with the phoongyee or Buddhist monk, a stiffnecked Tory compared to whom the Hindoo or Mahomedan pedagogue was an advanced Radical. Unpromising tools perhaps; but they were the best to be had, and the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Commissioner were not such indifferent workmen as to quarrel with them. The success which has attended both these great schemes has been remarkable."

The writer thus sums up the services of Sir Ashley Eden in British Burma:

"The parallel holds good even as regards agrarian legislation. In Burma the whole subject of occupancy rights was a chaos of contradiction and misconception, until Sir Ashley three or four years ago, laid down a few easy and comprehensive rules for the information of the ryots. The land question of course is infinitely more simple in Burmah than in the sister province, and for the sufficient reason that in the former no zemindars intervene between the tenant and the State. Throughout his whole career at Rangoon, Sir Ashley exhibited an unerring perception of the real wants of his subjects, and of the simplest means for meeting them. He favoured the training of young Burmans in veterinary surgery rather than in logic and metaphysics, just as Sir George Campbell preferred that his native officials should postpone the *literæ humaniores* to chemistry, the elements of law and land surveying. Again, Sir Ashley was an indefatigable promoter of cattle shows, agricultural exhibitions, tobacco-growing experiments, and the like, precisely as Sir George Campbell was an enthusiast for economic museums at the head-quarters of every district as well as at the capital. Again, during the famine crisis Sir Ashley's service in Burma were worthy of comparison with those of Sir George Campbell and Sir Richard Temple, and it was owing to his excellent management that the exportation to Bengal of such enormous quantities of grain was maintained during so many months without causing even the slightest derangement in the markets of Burma. By his active interest in the Irrawaddy Valey Railway, and his admirable papers on the agricultural and other resources of Burma, Sir Ashley has perhaps done more than any of his predecessors to demonstrate the capabilities of that magnificent province."

The writer thus concludes:

"Considering, therefore, the recent changes in the provincial Department of Public Works—changes which throw the cost of construction and maintenance upon the respective provinces—it will be seen that in Burma Sir Ashley has past through an excellent apprenticeship for some of the most important duties of his new office. He may be depended upon for economical management of ronds, light railways,—if we are to hear anything more about them,—and irrigation canals. In these respects there is more to be expected of him than of his predecessor—the present Governor of Bombay. To secure direct and speedy communication between Eastern Bengal and Assam would probably be a task much to the Lieutenant-Governor's taste, and it seems that indications of its early accomplishment are not wanting. But if in some directions he may prove himself a more useful administrator than Sir Richard Temple, there are signs that he may be considerably less popular. He is, perhaps, too downright in his modes of expression fully to please the sensitive Bengalis, while, next to Sir Bartle Frere Sir Richard Temple is perhaps the greatest Anglo-Indian master of the style that soothes and flatters. Here again he resembles the member for Kirkcaldy for more closely than he resembles Sir Richard Temple. One of the very first of his Acts—viz. Act II, or the Public Works Cess Act of 1877—must have reminded the Bengal people somewhat unpleasantly of the terrible Sir George Campbell. The Act, however, which invests native honorary magistrates with police, in addition to their municipal jurisdiction, may perhaps have increased Sir Ashley's popularity among certain influential classes of the Calcutta public. On the other hand he does not appear to be sufficiently enthusiastic on the subject of high schools and colleges, and the other more or less ornamental departments of Indian government, to satisfy the better educated people. But these are confined mainly to Calcutta and the large towns—which alone are not Bengal. Moreover, his support of the Press Bill rendered him for a time unpopular among all classes whatever. In reality, however, the grievance appears to have been so far more sentimental than real. Practically, the Press Law has remained almost completely a dead letter, and the Bengal vernacular papers are at this moment as unrestrained in their criticisms of men and measures as they were before the notorious Press Bill became law.

We doubt whether Sir Ashley will take it as a compliment to be compared with Sir George Campbell.

MESSRS. TOULMIN & Co. in their last Trade circular thus treat of politics:

Admitting that Russia is neither truthful nor faithful in politics what other nation dare throw stones at her on this account, nevertheless will any one venture to doubt that Russia as a near neighbour to British India in the Punjab would not be immeasureably preferable to a blood-thirsty treacherous revengeful race like the Cabools? Granted that Russia's ulterior motive is to march on British India: when that period arrives it will then be time enough to prepare a warm reception for the northern neighbour. To involve British India in a fruitless and costly war in a barren territory that is not worth annexation and at a time when the country is just emerging from a wide-spread famine would be a standing shame to the British name. Talk of an insult being offered to the great British nation by the ruler of 2½ million cut-throats: scorn the idea as you would the stupid prattle of a silly puppy. Take the millions intended for the war, expend this money on roads and railways and thereby open out the vast interior of British India and thus cheapen the people's food—which is still at famine prices throughout India—and with 250 millions of contented and loyal subjects the British power in India is as permanent as the very hills. Let the Government go to war with the present famine price of food and the newly imposed Famine Insurance Tax and British India will be imperilled and endangered—add to these evils military reverses and many of the people will be ripe for open revolt against the British Government.

This is frank and bold.

THE PRINCIPAL of the Canning College thus testifies to the merits of a native teacher:

Baboo Sarat Chundra, who was last year teacher of the second class, is one of the best teachers of Mathematics I have ever met with. There could not be a better proof of this than the fact that his teaching still tells a year after his students have left his hands. As Mr Evans, the Head Master, has resigned his appointment and Baboo Sarat Chundra has been appointed his successor, the Principal hopes that the Entrance class results for the current year will be better. He says that as Baboo Sarat Chundra "has himself had ample experience in University examinations from the highest to the lowest grade, he is not likely to under-estimate the magnitude of the task he has before him, or to incline towards leniency in judging the defects of his pupils as regards capability and attainments. His strict regard to discipline when in charge of the second class, and the sound practical common sense he showed in his dealings with his boys, lead me to hope that whatever can be done with this year's Entrance class he will do."

If native officers are properly selected they are decidedly better than half-educated Europeans and Eurasians.

WALKING on water has been successfully accomplished by a French Canadian who by the aid of a pair of tin shoes 3 feet long by 1 foot wide, in which air was confined, walked or rather skated a quarter of a mile in six minutes. Wonders will never cease.

A LONDON CORRESPONDENT writes that Mr. Gladstone has of late become an enthusiast in female education, and his sympathies are said to be in favour of the higher education of women. He has given a practical proof of this by sending his own daughter to Cambridge local examination, who has carried off high honours. She is said to have very remarkable talents, and is no insignificant student of Homer. It is expected that more will be heard of Mr. Gladstone's daughter by and bye.

ACCORDING to the *London Examiner* the air is thick with rumours of a Coalition Ministry to be formed whenever fate and a dissolution shall give a chance, and in which Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvon are to be combined with the Whig and Radical Leaders of the present Opposition. It is even said that *pour parlers* have already been going on with a view to this combination. The very name is mentioned of the politician who has set the negotiation on foot. Of course, in all this there is a good deal of guess-work; but it is more than probable that, in the event of any break-up of the present Ministry, a Coalition of some kind would follow; and it is believed that some even of the men now actually in office would be found willing to take part in it.

TUESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

THE ENGLISH plough it is said has proved successful in Mysore. Mr. Harman, Superintendent of the Bangalore Experimental farm, proceeded on a four months' tour and reports that the English plough, which he has introduced, is appreciated by the ryot. We learn that the result of his four months' tour through the Mysore, Hassan and Kadur districts of Mysore, is that over three hundred applications for similar ploughs had been received. In one case no less than 40 were asked for in one taluk, where an Englishman has been using English ploughs for the last two seasons and obtaining in consequence very considerable profits by cultivating wet land.

A STRIKING token of the progress of agriculture is the display of commercial manures in the Paris Exhibition. They do not pretend to replace farm-yard manure, but to aid it as auxiliaries. The specimens are shown in bottles, bearing a label showing the price of the manure and its chemical analysis.

A COURSE of lectures on Practical Botany will shortly be commenced at the Central Museum at Madras. One or two of the early lectures will be devoted to the elements of the subject, including classification and the method of distinguishing plants. The remainder of the course will be devoted to the description of the more important plants of Southern India used in the arts or as food or cultivated in gardens. Attention will be given to the modes of propagating and rearing plants under culture, and special descriptions will be given of those yielding or likely to yield commercial products. The lectures will be illustrated by specimens of plants and their produce, and by models and drawings.

IT HAS BEEN proposed, by whom it is not stated, to the Khedive of Egypt to convert into paper the cloth of the mummies, of which it is calculated 420,000,000 must be deposited in the pits of Egypt. But will the Khedive allow the desecration?

THE INDIAN AGRICULTURALIST gives the following account of a model zemindar of Madras:

Very little is known to the public of the Zemindary of Ettyapuram, in the Madras Presidency. The ruling zemindar is an intelligent youth about twenty two years of age. His estate comprises an area of 535 square miles, and yields an income of over three lakhs of rupees yearly, and it is free from debt, chiefly owing to the careful manner in which his predecessors managed it, with the aid of the Court of Wards. Just two years ago an experimental farm was opened in this little estate, under the superintendence of Mr. Crowther, trained in the Government model farm in Madras under Mr. Robertson. This was established by the Court of Wards. It is now looked after by the zemindar, with the aid of the manager, Mr. Kuposawmy Chastriar. Seventy acres of land have been fenced in, of which 50 acres have already been cultivated. The land is ploughed with English and American ploughs: the natives now use the English implements with ease. Cattle breeding is going on famously also; the breed of Mysore bulls is being tried on the farm, and there is hope of success. American cotton has been tried, and is thriving beautifully, but the ryots seem to prefer the country cotton.

THE SAME journal says that in the celebrated palm-group, in the Peradenya gardens in Ceylon, two towering talipot palms have been displaying for several months their gigantic plumes of flowers. The height of the largest of these trees, including the flower-panicle of twenty-two feet, is 105 feet; the circumference of stem with persistent bases of leaves, at three feet from the ground, 13 feet 9 inches; of naked stem, at twenty-one feet from the ground, 8 feet 3 inches.

MR. ROBERTSON points out in his latest report on the Sydapet Farm, that many mineral substances are yet unutilised in this country for the purposes of agriculture. Up to very lately the refuse of the slaughter-yards of Madras was entirely wasted. Mr. Robertson ascertained that in Madras about three thousand head of cattle and 220,000 sheep are killed annually in the Municipal slaughter-yards. The offal and blood of bullocks slaughtered make very valuable manure—the blood is said to contain 80 per cent, of water and 20 per cent. of solid matter, rich in nitrogen. One-half of the ash of dry blood consists of common salt, the remainder of the ash is chiefly phosphate of soda and phosphate of lime. According to the calculations made by Mr. Robertson the whole refuse of the cattle slaughtered in Madras should be worth at least Rs. 6,000, of which Rs. 2,500 would be the value of the dry blood. Here is a hint for the Calcutta Municipality.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

WE ARE informed that General Sir Sam. Browne is likely to have an active command, probably that of the division now assembling at Peshwar and to be succeeded in the Governor General's Council by Sir Neville Chamberlain.

ACCORDING to latest information General Lomaken who commands Russian expedition against Turkoman tribes on northern border of Persia received

supplies from the Caspian and was fortifying himself in the position to which he had returned. The Tekhe Turkomans were attacking his communications.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, Acting Military Member of Council, will accompany the Viceroy to Lahore.

THE ULTIMATUM to the Amir was put into the hands of Faiz Mahomed Khan, commanding officer at Ali Musjid. On the 2nd November a copy at the same time was posted in the Amir's Post Office at Peshwar. By the bye is the Amir's Peshwar post the last relic of the deplomatic relations subsisting between our Government and His Highness.

WE HAVE received the following official account by telegraph of the movement of troops to the frontier:

During the week ending October 31st following troops arrived at Kohat no 1 Mountain Battery, no 2 ditto 2-8 Foot 21st N. I. 23rdN. I. The following left Kohat for Thull: 5th Goorkas, 29th N. I. 7th Battery and Sappers. The following troops en route for Quettah arrived at stations specified E 4 R. A. Dera Bugti 70th FootDera Bugti detachment 1st Punajab N. I. Rajanpore 19th N. I. Dadur 26th N. I. Rajanpore 29th Bombay N. I. Kahri: The following troops en route for Kohat arrived at stations specified 72nd Foot Pindi. The following troops en route for Peshawur left stations specified H. C. R. H. A. Pindi C. 3 R. A. Pindi 11-9 R. A. Kohat 6th N. I. Jelum 45th N. I. Jhelum. The following troops en route for Hasan Abdal left Stations specified: D. A. R. H. A. Umballa 9th Lancers Jhelum 1-5 foot Jhelum 51st foot Jhelum 10th B. C. Umballa Head Quarters and nos. 168 Sappers, Jhelum 24th N. I. Umballa 2nd Ghoorkas, Dersh Dun Mhairwara Battalion and Meerut. The following en route for Multan left Station specified 6-11 R. A, Ludhiana 3rd Ghoorkas Mianmir 59th Foot reached Multan 1st Ghoorkas, Munkana. Following en route for Thull left Station specified 12 R. C. Tugh 7th Sappers Kohat 29th N. I. Kohat 5 Ghoorkas Kohat 13-8 and 16-8 R. A. left Bombay for Kurrachee 25th October 2 Squadrons 10th Hussars left Pindi for Nawshera 28th October B. C. and 3rd P. N. I arrived Deraghazi 2nd Siks arrived at Rojan.

THE LUCKNOW WITNESS puts in a good word in favour of the Dewali festival:

"Will our readers allow us to utter a word in appreciation of the Hindu festival of the Dewali, just passed. There is such a significant fitness in some of the customs of the Dewali that it is very hard not to see the hand of Divine Providence in it. The festival marks the transition from the wet to the cold season. Winter clothing is first put on after the Dewali. During the rainy season more or less impurity and disease-producing filth accumulate in the houses and court yards of the people. The prevalent fever at the close of the rains tells the tale quite clearly. The most intelligent and careful sanitation would require thorough cleansing and disinfection of the houses of the people at the close of the rainy season. And this is precisely what the Dewali does. What the most despotic Government could not possibly achieve, religious superstition accomplishes. An army of policemen in every city could not insure the degree of purification and disinfection wh ch the Dewali always compasses. It is difficult to believe that this coincidence of a religious custom with a general sanitary need is accidental."

There is philosophy at the bottom of every religious institution of the Hindus.

THE NEW edition of the Dictionary of the French Academy suppresses 300 words as obsolete and adds 2,200 new ones. A history of change, if not of progress.

GENERAL GRANT is spoken of as a probable candidate for the American Presideney in 1880. B. F. Butler of New Orleans notoriety is another.

THURSDAY 31ST OCTOBER.

THE LAST annual report of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland has the following notice of Babu Ramdas Sen's Aitihasik Rahasya:

"Ram Das Sen, whose valuable work (Aitihasic Rahasya, Historical Essays) was noticed in last year's Report, has issued, in conjunction with Vedante vagisa, "Sri Kalivara Sarmun," a new edition of Hemachundra's Sanskrit Dictionery, of which there have been two earlier editions, one at Calcutta in 1807, and the other at St. Petersburg in 1847. In the preface, Ram Das Sen, gives some curious extracts from Tangunatha and other Jain writers, who state that Hemachundra lived under Kumarapala, and dedicated his Dictionery to him. It would seem, also that another Dictionery, also containing homonyms, is due to him."

IT IS said that the people of Kohistan have rebelled and murdered their governor and that the Amir has sent a large force of Infantry and Cavalry into the province to restore order.

THE PESHWAR VALLEY FIELD FORCE will be in two divisions, one at Peshwar under General Sir Sam Browne, and other at Hasan Abdal under General Maude. It is probable that the native contingents from Sikh States will be brigaded at Hasan Abdal.

AS RESERVE to General Stewart's force a division of troops from Madras and Bombay will assemble on lower Indus Division, will be composed of one Horse and one Field battery, one British and one Native Cavalry, one British and two Native Infantry regiments, two companies of Sappers from Madras, one regiment Sind Horse, one British, two Native Infantry Regiments, one Company Sappers from Bombay. The staff of this division will be furnished by the two Presidencies; Medical and Commissariat Administrations will be provided by Madras and Bombay respectively. The Division will be under the Command of Major General Primrose.

THERE ARE RUMOURS of intrigue and disaffection in Burmah though the ministry is known to be exerting its utmost in the cause of peace and order. On the whole, however, the succession of a new king has seldom been effected more quietly.

A FAIR will be held at Sylhet in January 1879. It will commence on the 20th January 1879, corresponding with the 8th Magh 1285 B. S. and will last as long as may be necessary. For the amusement of the visitors there will be fire-works, horse-races, nautches and other performances according as the means at the disposal of the Committee will permit.

A SANTIPORE CORRESPONDENT complains of the extortionate rates of fare realized by the owners of hackney coaches plying between Santipore and Ranaghat. He also says that a criminal case is pending in the Ranaghat Deputy Magistrate's Court in which the sons of some respectable families are implicated. The case arises from assessed taxes having been recovered on forged receipts. Speaking of the Municipal Commissioners the correspondent remarks that it is strange that the same Municipal Commissioners who go out by rotation are re-elected every time. There is a sameness in the *personel* of the Municipal Committee, which is strongly deprecated.

AT THE last sitting of the Vice-regal Legislative Council the Pleaders and Mooktears and Revenue Agents Bill was introduced and referred to a Select committee. The Punjab and North Western Provinces and Oudh Ferries Bill was passed. Sir Neville Chamberlain took his seat in the room of Sir Samuel Browne. The Council was adjourned *sine die*.

FRIDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

IT IS notified in the last *Calcutta Gazette* that as land is likely to be required for the construction of a Railway in the districts of Moorshedabad, Nuddea and Jessore survey parties are about to take the field for the purpose of making a survey for a railway from Bhugwangola, Jeeagunge, Moorshedabad, Berhampore, Kishnagur, Santipore, Ranaghat, Bongong and Jessore to Khoolna, and from Bongong Goberdanga, Baraset, and Dum-Dum to Calcutta. So the Jessore Railway may at no distant day become a *fait accompli*.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has approved of the arrangements made for the State of Goudal in Kattywar during the remaining period of the young chief's minority. The State has hitherto been administered by an assistant Political Agent with somewhat limited powers. In accordance with a system which has worked well in the State of Bhownuger under similar circumstances, it has now been decided to associate a native gentleman with the British Officer and to allow the joint administrators to exercise the same powers as would be exercised by the chief personally.

WE HAVE received a Bengali primer entitled Pathamala or Easy Entertaining Lessons, Part I. by Babu Damodur Mookhopadhya. It is an elementary Bengali reading book intended for little children. It contains lessons progressively arranged on subjects literary and scientific. The author's explanation of the reason, which has induced him to present this little manual to the little folks is that the reading lessons are not of a purely literary character but diversified by elementary entertaining lessons on Natural History and Physics such as the Sheep, the Flying Fish, Glass, Metals, Magnet &c. Some of the pieces in the Primer are illustrated by pretty woodcuts of native workmanship, which do credit both to the designer and the artists. We commend this book to the School-books Committee.

THE FOLLOWING telegram is anent the movement of troops to the frontier:

During the week endingNovember fourths the following troops *en route* for Peshawar arrived at station specified H. C. Royal Horse Artillery and C. 3 R. A. Pindee 11-9 R. A. Peshawar Sixth N. I. Jhelum 45th N. I. Pindee 4th Ghoorkhas and 2-9 Regiment Bombay. The following troops *en route* for Husanabdul arrived at stations specified D. A. Royal Horse Artillery Umballa with Lancers Pindee 1-5 foot Jhelum. 51st Foot Pindee detachment 72nd Jhelum 10th Bengal Cavalry Doverabad head quarters and no. 168 Sappers Pindee 24th N. I. Ghelum 2nd Ghoorkhas Jhelum Mhairwara Battalion Jhelum. The following troops en route to Multan arrived stations specified A. R. Royal Horse Artillery Multan 6 11 R. A, Ferozepore 1st Ghoorkhas Montgomery 3rd Ghoorkhas Mianmir. The following troops en route for Kohat rrrived stations specified G. 3 R. A. Pindee head quarters 72nd Foot Pindee 28th N I Jhelum. Following troops en route for Quetta arrived stations specified R 4 R A sangsila 70th Foot Sangsila detatchment 1st Punjab Infantry Rajanpore 19th N. 1 Muzaffargarh 26th N 1 Rajanpore 29th Bombay N 1 Sehri. The following troops for Nawshera arrived at stations specified 2 Squadrons Tenth Hussars attach. The following troops for Pindee arrived at stations specified C 4 R. A. Pindee 24 R. A. Mianmeer 1-25 Foot Jhelum.

WE COPIED in a recent issue a paragraph from the *Hindu* of Madras anent the case of a native convert, in reference to which we have received the following communication. We need not reproduce the paragraph with which the writer prefaces his letter:

Allow me to state that the only truth in the above statement is that a Brumin (not a "boy"), by name Sheeravasacha-

ry, embraced Christianity in connection with the Saipatore Station of the London Missionary Society early last year. He is a young man about 24 years of age, very intelligent, knows both Hindooism and Christianity well; and has a fair knowlege of English. Where he is now, and what he is doing I cannot tell; but at the time of his baptism he was far away from home earning his livelihood by practising as a Vakeel.

What is meant by the phrase 'he was' generously forsaken by them' (the Missionaries) I do not know. You state "comments on the above are superfluous.' I do not agree with you as far as that phrase is concerned at least. I have never heard of Missionaries forsaking any converts. Missionaries are only too glad to watch over, and to render all the spiritual help they can to, all who enter their pious fold. If the phrase, however, mean that Sheernavasachary was "forsaken" in the sense that the Missionaries did not feed and clothe him in idleness it is perfectly true; for the Missionaries did not come out to feed and clothe Hindoos but to Christianize them. Sheernavasachary has left the Salem District, but I was not aware that he had left Christianity and joined the Brahmo Samaj; and at present, I am not disposed to believe it on the authority of either the correspondent of the Salem *Patriot* or the *Hindu* of Madras.

I am Your Sincerely,
MAWICE PHILLIPS,
London Mission, Salem,
November 1-78.

OUR ABOVE-NAMED contemporary, the *Hindu*, has the following:

Mr. Wordsworth, the Principal of the Poona Elphinstone College, has, it is rumoured, received a gentle hint from high authorities touching his expression of heterodox opinions about Christianity publicly on several occasions. His conduct has been construed as a breach of the principle of religious neutrality which he as a Government servant ought to observe,

In what way has Mr. Wordsworth infringed the principle of religious neutrality? Surely he does not preach his religious opinions to his students in the college during college hours, and if he does not do that he does not come under the prohibition of Government. The late Mr. Derozio, a free thinker, used to discuss religious questions with his students of the Hindu College out of college hours, and the then Committee of Public Instruction took no objection to his so doing. Mr. Cowell, whilst a Professor of the Presidency College, had a Bible class at home, which was attended by his students. The late Mr. Lobb was a Positivist, but he was not restrained in expressing his religious opinions in public. Is the freedom of conscience fettered in Bombay? We hope not.

OWING TO an altercation between Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and Mr. Shanker Pandurang Pundit, a license tax assessor, the former had the latter arrested, and would not release him on bail, till an influential deputation waited on him. It is a pity that the matter has been settled out of court.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bombay Gazette* at Dehra Ghazi Khan has the following:

The 2nd Sikhs are to be recalled for insubordination and mutiny. It appears they were most anxious to go at once to the front and join the Quettah expedition, but were told off to look after the baggage and commissariat stores. First the officers objected to do police work, and it soon spread abroad among the native officers and men, and then the whole regiment murmured, and said things which reached the ears of Government, and it has so displeased those in authority, that orders have been given that they are not now to go to Quetta at all, but do *chowkidari* at Rajanpore instead. This is the second disappointment this gallant, regiment, burning for active service, have of late suffered. Thinking they were going to the front, the officers asked Government for compensation to send their wives home. Government wrote back to say, that as there would be no probability of their being employed on active service, the usual compensation, viz., passage money for their wives to England, would not be allowed."

Strange to say that the rumour of the insubordination of this Sikh regiment reached the Calcutta bazars a week before.

THE EAST says that the price of rice has come down at Mymensing through the public-spirited exertions of Rai Surja Kant Acharjee Bahadur. Not long ago the price was Rs. 8 a maund. The Rai Bahadur who is a wealthy zemindar sent to the town of Mymensing fifty maunds of rice to be sold to actual consumers at cheap rates. The result is that the price has fallen to Rs. 4-8 a maund. If wealthy zemindars and other public-spirited individuals thus combine, where there is a combination among the mahajans, the unholy alliance of the latter is sure to break down.

SATURDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

IT IS stated that the Nawab of Tonk has offered his troops to Government for service in Afghanistan. He has further presented to Government 100 camels with gear, for the use of the Frontier Force. It was the father of the present Nawab, who had been deposed by Lord Lawrence.

The Civil and Military Gazette publishes the following telegram from Peshwar, dated the 5th instant:

Yakoob Khan was never liberated. (This is confirmed from other sources). Since Abdoola Jan's death, the Ameer, fearing Court intrigues in favour of Yakoob Khan, ordered the guard over him to be increased. He is reported to be nearly blind.

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The Caboolies are anxiously looking forward to our entry into their country to liberate them from the tyrannies of their despotic Government.

Owing to a rise of price of grains, &c., great discontent prevails in the Ameer's army who demand extra, together with back pay, since February last: only three months' pay, has been issued to them. Horrible cruelties are, it is said, being perpetrated on men refusing to join the army. The Amir's force has apparently gone towards La'pura from Jelalabad as at the latter place only 12 men were seen on the 30th October. Three Russian officers with 30 mounted escort are still at Cabul.

MR. HODGKINSON, Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to act as a Commissioner in British Burmah in place of Colonel Sladen.

AN IMPERIAL Edict issued at Peking orders the organisation of the conquered territories of Kashgaria and Sungaria. It also directs that all foreign traders and others in Yarkund be given safe conduct to their countries and that the surrender of Beg Kuli and other fugitives who have escaped into Russian territory be demanded from the Russian Government.

OFFICIAL REPORT from Peshawar mentions heavy artillery practice at Ali Masjid. Three more guns escorted by 100 infantry arrived at Ali Masjid.

IT IS settled that Sir Alexander Taylor succeeds General Crommelin as Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department. So Sir M. Kennedy is disappointed.

THE NEW ELECTIONS for the Bombay Municipality could not have been a tame affair as represented by some papers. It is stated that many Parsi and Hindu ladies went to the poll and recorded their votes!

A REPORT from Muskat states that the country of Oman has been visited with heavy floods of rain this year and the date crop, which is the chief production of the country and the staple food of the people, has been almost entirely destroyed. Although an absolute famine is not anticipated, there will certainly be much distress. At present the country is tranquil.

THE CONTROLLER of the Money Order Office in London complains that considerable delay in payment of Money Orders in England often occurs from remitters in India not being sufficiently careful to furnish the full address of the person to whom the money is to be paid.

WE ARE requested to mention that Maharani Surnomoye has given rupees 500 to Babu Basanta Coomar Datta, Homœopathic practitioner, as a contribution in aid of his homœopathic publications in the Bengali language.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has lately forwarded to the Government of India the reports of two of the first Tobacco and Drug Brokers in London, on certain samples of Tobacco manufactured by Messrs. Begg Sutherland & Co. at Ghazipore, and on a paper by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, Both Messrs. Bremner & Co and Messrs Jenkins and Philips (the firms in question) are of opinion that the attention of those interested in the growth of tobacco in India might with advantage be directed to the cultivation and curing of the leaf for cigar manufacture in which a large and remunerative trade is, it appears, carried on in the Java and other Dutch settlements in the east. Messrs. Bremner and Co. suggest that with this object the services of some skilled persons should be obtained from Java or Sumatra, who should be instructed to bring with them proper seed and should be permitted to select the most suitable soil for experiment. In the event of private enterprise failing to enter on further experiments with Java Tobacco, it will be, the Secretary of State suggests for the Government of India to consider how far it may be desirable for it to embark in the enterprise.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications. 1 General Report on the Administration of the Registration Department of Assam for 1877-78. 2 Annual Report on the Trade between Assam and adjoining foreign countries for 1877-78. 3 Annual Report on Labour Immigration in Assam for 1877-78. 4. Trade and Navigation Account of British India for September 1878. 5 Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1887-78. 6 Pathamala or Easy, Entertaining and Interesting Lessons in Bengali by Damodar Mookhopadhaya.

WE ARE sorry to record the death of Babu Madhub Chunder Rooder, late managing Banian to the firm of Messrs Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co. He was a well educated gentleman, and trained up in business by the late Babu Ram Gopal Ghose, of whose firm he was for many years a member. He was an useful member of the Native Committee of the District Charitable Society. He was about fifty-six years of age. His death is mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

WE HAVE received the proceedings of a general meeting of the National Mahomedan Association. Among other subjects the correspondence about the burial of dead bodies of Mahomedans at the Hospitals was laid before the meeting, and resolutions were passed for the establishment of scholarships for Mahomedan youths studying English, and the erection of a Serai for the accommodation of Mahomedan travellers in this city.

MR. ROBERT TURNBULL, the amiable and popular Secretary to the Calcutta Corporation, gave a private entertainment on last Wednesday in honor of the setting and rising suns of the Municipality, we mean Mr. Metcalfe and Mr. Souttar. Besides the Municipal Commissioners, there were other leading European and native gentlemen present. Nothing could exceed the attention and courtesy of the good host. The party was a great success.

THE CARTOON in the last number of the *Indian Charivari* is capital. Other illustrations and the letter-press are also good.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 3rd November.—A difficulty has arisen between England and America concerning the Newfoundland fisheries. A despatch has been received from Mr. Evarts, American Secretary of State, in which he expresses regret at occurence coincident with the settlement of the Halifax award. The New York press advocate non-compliance until settled (sic). Court Schouvaloff has gone to Levadia. A report is current that he will be appointed Vice-Chancellor. Insurrection is extending in Macedonia; the Insurgent forces are well organized.

4th.—The *Times* deprecates the impatience of India in the Afghan question, and says that the garrison (?) will not be unsupported if the Ameer should prove unyielding but the Home Government must decide whether the time has arrived to close negotiations with a declaration of war. There is no truth in the report that England had asked the powers to assist her in enforcing the treaty of Berlin.

5th.—Financial Secretary of War in speech at Abingdon stated England's ultimatum to the Ameer informs him that he must dismiss Russians from Afghanistan and preserve his neutrality.

6th.—The diplomatic correspondence between M. Widdington and Lord Salisbury, in reply to Lord Salisbury's announcement of the occupation of Cyprus by the English has been published. M. Waddington requires that England should give definite assurance respecting French interests in Syria and Egypt. Lord Salisbury, in his reply, desires cordial cooperation with France, and especially as regards Egypt.

7th.—A Cabinet Council is summoned to meet to day. The *Times* warmly approves of the appointment of Sir Samuel Browne to a division in the Peshawur Valley, as also to the appointments of other Commands on the frontier. Latest advices state that the insurrection is extending in Bulgaria.

8th.—The *Times'* special correspondent at Berlin states that several thousand former Russian officers and soldiers have been permitted to enter the Afghan service. The Board of Trade returns of imports for the past month amount to £29,500,000, showing a decrease of seven millions. Returns of exports for the past month amount to £17,250,000, showing a decrease of one million.

St. Petersburg, 8th November.—The health of the Czar gives cause for great anxiety. Consequently the modification of the ministerialists have been postponed. Shouvaloff is returning to London to present his letters of recall. The Russian Government contemplate the establishment of a consulate at Bombay.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, to-morrow Evening at 7 P. M.

Subject: Arago's Rotations and their explication by Faraday.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on *Saturday* the 16*th Inst.* next, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Carbon.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1878.

THE SITUATION.

THE situation is not encouraging. We have already been officially informed that the reply of the Amir to the Viceroy's letter far from being conciliatory or friendly is positively discourteous and insulting. It has not been published, but the *Civil and Military Gazette* has received some reliable information regarding its tenour and character. Our contemporary says that "the letter has been characterized by the distinguished officer, who was himself the Envoy elect, Sir Neville Chamberlain, perhaps the best authority now living on the forms of Oriental State intercourse, as constructively the most insolent message ever received by a British Government from an Asiatic ruler since the days of Clive. This missive was divested wholly of even the most ordinary forms of official courtesy. Clear, curt, and decisive it wasted no words such as are equivalent even to the "I have the honor to be" of an ordinary English official letter. There was not the smallest expression of regret to soften the harshness of refusal." Again: "There was not the faintest acknowledgment of a desire to stand upon terms of amity with a neighbouring power, far less any trace of a sense of inferiority, or anxiety as to the manner in which the British Government might receive it. It contained the briefest possible statement of the desire of the Ameer to hold no communication with us, and a positive refusal to receive the British Mission under any circumstances. That was all. And in handing the letter so couched to our emissary, the Ameer is said to have addressed him to the effect, that the Viceroy of British India was but a puppet, "a slave of slaves," and that if he did not look to his own and his country's safety, and abstain from interfering with affairs beyond them, he, the Ameer, would sweep him and his people from India." If such has really been the reply of the Amir, the situation is by no means pleasant. Lord Lytton might well hesitate to correspond with the Amir after such an open and downright insult. We have always been of opinion that the present situation of our Government is of its own making. It had not fairly dealt with the Amir, and if His Highness after seeking in vain the friendship of the British has formed an alliance with the Russians, he can not justly be blamed. As Lord Grey in his letter to the *Times* says, "who can deny that the conduct of the Indian Government for some time past has been well calculated to create in the mind of the Amir a strong impression that if he desires to preserve a real independence, and not to be reduced to the position of a vassal of the Anglo-Indian Government like the Indian Princes, it is necessary for him to repel every advance on the part of that Government towards establishing its authority over him, and also to look out for the best support he can find in his resistance to it?" What were the terms proposed to the Amir at the Peshwar Conference? The *Globe*, a conservative organ, has published what is believed to be the true story of Sir Lewis Pelly's Mission to Peshwar. It has been thus telegraphed from London: "Government demanded to establish British officers at Herat, Candahar, and Balkh; but in consequence of the Ameer's known objection to our being represented at Cabul, the matter was not pressed as regards that city. In addition to this demand, England offered to conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with the Ameer, to restore the subsidy granted to his father, and to guarantee the succession of Abdulla Jan to the throne. The Ameer declined all these proposals, and complained that England had always sided with his enemies, and further more had occupied Quettah. Negotiations were then broken off with the Ameer." The Ameer of Kabul had always objected to the location of British officers within his territories. Of course it was the fault of our Government to have conceded the point before. Lord Lawrence was responsible for this policy, for it was His Lordship who pledged to Dost Mahomed that no British Resident would be quartered in Kabul. Since then every time the proposal had been made it had been rejected by the Amir, though our Government went on bribing him with gold, arms and ammunitions, which are to be now turned against us. Such being the case, how could the Amir be expected to yield now? There was an opportunity in 1869, when the Amir laid himself at the feet of Lord Mayo at Umballa. But Lord Mayo, under orders of the Home Government, declined to enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with the Amir or to guarantee succession to his line, and His Highness had to return disappointed. Then came the Quetta business, which provoked him and filled him with alarm. In such a condition of things he naturally enough sought for the friendship of Russia, and according to all accounts he has got it. Of course Russia is not to be trusted, and we should not be surprised if the protector should prove the devourer. But the situation in which our Government finds itself is we repeat one of its own making.

The question, however, assumes a different aspect, when the mistake having been committed our Government in its attempt to force a Mission upon Kabul is slapped on the face, and the sound of the slap reverberates throughout the civilized world. The Government cannot recall the past; it cannot retrieve the errors, which have gone before; what is it to do at present? It has now forced itself into a situation from which it cannot extricate itself without a demonstration of its power. The ultimatum sent to the Amir is simply ridiculous. If the tenour of the Amir's reply to the Viceroy be as it is reported to be, a diplomatic termination of the affair is out of the question. It shews a want of knowledge of human nature, particularly of Affghan nature, which we confess we did not expect from our rulers. There cannot be now possibly a peaceful solution of the difficulty, which our Government has created for itself unless it recedes from the position it had deliberately assumed, and allows its good name to be trampled under foot. We admit that a greater misfortune cannot befall the tax-payers of India than a war with Affghanistan, but as their destiny is bound up with that of the English we cannot deny that England can not pocket the insult she has received from Kabul unless due reparation be made, without seriously compromising her prestige in the East.

But the Amir, far from shewing a conciliatory disposition, seems to be bent upon the aggressive. A Peshwar telegram dated the 4th instant to the *Civil and Military Gazette* says "that heavy guns were heard in the Khyber Pass on the day previous, and that the Amir's officers at Ali Musjid have petitioned the Amir either to allow them to attack the British or return to Jellalabad, their present position being very unhealthy, forty deaths having been reported on 26th October." Another story is that "the Amir himself is said to be at Jellalabad, and to be determined to attack the British about the Khyber Pass and Quetta if they do not take the initiative." Our position at Quetta at present seems to be weak. The fell fever is decimating our troops and the commissariat arrangements are deplorable. The latest telegram from Simla is that heavy artillery was heard at Ali Musjid. All these rumours seem to indicate that the Amir may take the aggressive, encouraged evidently by the ill-preparedness of our Government and the hopes held out by Russia. Of course we need not be at all nervous about an attack from the Amir, but if in the first rush the Affghans should find us unprepared and inflict upon us a blow or two, it will be a most sad affair. It is not unlikely that the Amir's object is to take Quetta by storm, and if the Muscovite is really pulling the wires from behind, such a bold step would be characteristic. Our Government cannot but be fully alive to its situation.

It is amusing to observe the attitude which the Russians are assuming in this situation. They are creating fresh complications in Europe, which have apparently non-plussed England. Then a portion of the Russian Press is advocating a "benevolent neutrality" with regard to Affghanistan. What does it mean? It means that Russia will not give direct cause of quarrel with England, but that Russia will render under-hand assistance to Kabul as much as it likes. The Muscovite will play the same game in the coming Affghan war that he played in the late Servian war. Russian officers had volunteered for the Servian army, and they may do and have perhaps done the same for the Affghan army. So that Russia herself will remain on the background, but her men will be in the front. But Russia's position in Asia seems to be regarded with jealousy by some of the great Asiatic powers. There seems to be no longer an *entente cordiale* between Persia and Russia. Then Russia is jealous of the Chinese occupation of Kashgaria, and according to the latest report China has demanded from Russia the surrender of Kashgarian fugitives? Our Government may find this an opportunity for alliance with Persia and China. The situation on all sides is thus gloomy. It is impossible to say where or how this quarrel of our Government with Affghanisthan will end.

IMPERIALISM IN INDIA.

WHAT does Imperialism mean? Mr. Robert Lowe in a brilliant article in the *Nineteenth Century* thus defines it. "It means the assertion of absolute force over others. If we can gain some purpose by persuading our adversary that we are right, and he is wrong, that is mere logical and rhetorical dexterity. There is nothing imperial in it. If we can, by abating somewhat of our extreme right, or even by larger concessions, avert the calamities of war, that is utterly repugnant to Imperialism. But if by true menace of over-bearing force we can coerce a weaker State to bow before our will, or if, better still, we can by a demonstration of actual force attain the same object, or, best of all, if we can conquer our adversary in open fight, and impose our own conditions at the bayonet's point, then, as Dryden sings, 'There are imperial arts and worthy thee'..... Imperialism is the apotheosis of violence." If this be the only meaning of Imperialism, then it has been in existence in British India for a long time. The English by virtue of their position in this country have been from the beginning aggressive and violent. It might be said that they were carried by the force of circumstances, but the history of British progress in India shews that those circumstances were forced by themselves. Mr. Lowe remarks: "From the point of view of Imperialism, the less that there is to say for it beyond brute force, the better. Every scintilla of justice that there is in your case is just so much deducted from its imperial quality. If he is thrice armed that has his quarrel just, he that has his quarrel unjust is thrice imperial. This doctrine in a nation like ours is as impolitic as it is iniquitous. We have a great deal more to lose than to gain by the spread of violence and rapine and should, if it were only out of mere selfishness, adhere to the theory that sanctions existing rights, and possessions. These cynical pretensions suit well with the insolence of prosperity, but have a bitter recoil in the days of adversity." So far as progress at the point of the bayonet is concerned, it has become in India a thing of the past. The British flag now waves over the whole continent of India. The Native States, though in theory independent, are to all intents and purposes subject to the Paramount Power. But the days of annexation have passed away. Her Gracious Majesty the Empress of India has solemnly guaranteed the independence and hereditary succession of her feudatories. Imperialism as a manifestation of an aggressive power may therefore be considered to be a an end in India.

But imperialism has a different signification in India. Mr. Lowe after describing the spirit of Imperialism only as it relates to England's dealings with foreign nations, says:

"But unhappily this does not exhaust the subject. We have yet to say a word on the influence of this pernicious innovation on our own constitution. Belial is a divinity who will not be served by halves and no nation ever cast away the principles of just and fair dealing in its relations with others, without speedily feeling the recoil in its domestic affairs. Of all countries in the world England is the one which affords the readiest opportunity for unscrupulous persons to practise the arts of Imperialism as we have explained the term. The history of the English constitution is a record of liberties wrung and extorted bit by bit from arbitrary power. The shell of absolute power has been allowed to remain, so much of substance being removed as the emergencies of a particular crisis rendered necessary. When the prerogatives of the sovereign have been grossly abused, they have been restricted, but, owing to a certain moderation and phlegm in the character of the people they have been more studious to guard against the mischiefs that have actually arisen, than to reduce the constitution to a clear and logical consistency. Thus most of the prerogatives of the Crown remain untouched, the country having been content with the assurance that they can only be exercised under the advice of responsible ministers."

These things, says Mr. Lowe, call aloud for remedy. He exhorts the constituencies of the United Kingdom to come to the rescue of the House of Commons. He says: "The people should be put on their guard against the flimsy but dangerous delusions to which they are exposed. They should be reminded of the principles by the observance of which this country has hitherto grown and prospered to an extent to which history affords no parallel. These may be summarised in industry and freedom at home, and peace, fair dealing, and moderation abroad. They should be warned against the stupid worship of mere size and bulk; they should be taught that the question is not, as our blind guides tell us, between a great and a little, but between an honest and happy and a disgraced unhappy England. They should be guarded against those odious sophisms which, under the vulgar mask of Imperialism conceal the substitution of might for right, and seek to establish the dominion of one set of human beings on the degradation and misery of another. And above all the public ought to be warned against that abuse of the prerogative of making treaties by which in defiance of constitutional practice and theory, we have been entangled in the most tremendous liabilities without the previous consent of the Parliament that should have sanctioned, or the people who must bear them. If Imperialism is extinguishing the constitutional liberty in England, it may be easily imagined what ravages it is committing in India." In this country imperialism other than aggression against the Native states commenced from the transfer of the Government from the Company to the Crown. In the days of John Company there was a sense of responsibility in the rulers of this country. The Company governed India under a Parliamentary charter, subject to renewal. The Company nominated, the administrative agency in this country, including the Governor-General. They were so far as patronage went the supreme masters of India. They could appoint and dismiss the Governor General and the Presidency Governors and as a matter of course the other officers of the state. And they did exercise their authority of dismissing the highest officers at their pleasure. They did recall Presidency Governors and the Governor-General. But the Company on their par were subject to the control of the Cabinet. The Minister of the Crown vested with control over Indian affairs was called the President of the Board of Control, and in many important matters the voice of the Minister was supreme. For instance the great Affghan expedition of Lord Auckland was the work of Sir John Cam Hobhouse, President of the Board of Control. Then the Company were subject to the Control of Parliament, and ever and anon the acts of the Company were criticised by both Houses of Parliament. The Press also exercised a wholesome control over the Company. Thus the Company carried on the administration of India under salutary restrictions and checks. And the spirit of the Company's rule was in favour of the people. Their system of administration was patriarchal, but at the same time progressive. There were certainly abuses in the days of John Company, but the Directors of the Company never shirked their duties, when such abuses were brought to light. They knew well that they were merely the naibs or the vice-regents of the imperial authority, and that they would be allowed to hold power only during good behaviour, and so they tried to manage the State or estate to the best of their ability and judgment. All this has changed since the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. The Indian officers are now direct servants of the Crown. They are now liable to the direct control of the Queen's Government, and whatever their short-comings the Government in England protect them. They are therefore more dominant, more arbitrary, more despotic than they were under the Company. This is one phase of imperialism in India. The Queen's Viceroy has now a Court, and he delights in holding durbars and chapters, in pompous parade of regality, in outward show, in decorating "loyal chiefs and subjects," the practical effect of which, whether intended or not, is demoralization. This is the second phase of imperialism in India. It costs the country a great deal; the durbars are expensive to the imperial exchequer as well as to the native chiefs. The passion for decoration is working double mischief; it is demoralizing to the Government as

well as to the leaders of the people. Decoration by a mysterious law of adaptation generally falls to the lot of those officers, who surround the Vice-regal throne, and these constitute what is commonly called the Mutual Admiration Society. The officers, who toil away in silence, who bear the heat and burden of the day, who carry the blessings of British rule to the masses, generally pass unnoticed and unhonored. How many a Kemp are there, who after serving the country and their sovereign for half a century or so, administering law and justice, and thus vindicating British rule in the East, close their career without one kind word from the Government, without one symbol of honor or appreciation, though the people amongst whom they have lived and whom they have benefitted, are devotedly attached to them, and will not willingly let die the memory of their services. The leaders of the people are decorated, though the right men are not always selected nor honored in the right way, but one effect upon the weak-minded is the sealing of their lips. This is a good device for shutting up their mouths. By honoring the unworthy the Government again causes a heart-burning, of the full extent of which we are afraid it is not probably aware. If in England imperialism means the negation of the British Constitution, in India it is the very essence of despotism. The British Government in India is by virtue of its position despotic, but there is a marked difference between the despotism of John Company and that of the Crown. In the days of the Company there were no so-called popular institutions. The Legislative Council was not open to the outside public; the municipal board was not composed of representatives of the people; there were no mixed committees for the management of local works. But what has been the gain of the so-called popular institutions? The native members are a standing minority, and though they may argue ever so well and represents the views and wishes of the people ever so faithfully, they are not heard; it is only when their remarks and suggestions chime in with the official views, they are listened to. The same fate attends the deliberations of municipal and other local Committees. In fact the so-called popular institutions are perfect farces. Compare the spirit of legislation in the days of the Company and the Crown. Look for instance at the Cornwallis Regulations. The liberty of the subject was then scrupulously respected, the rights of the people faithfully upheld, their sentiments and feelings regarded with the utmost care and delicacy. But what is the case now? Representations from the people are generally thrown away as so much waste paper, their opinions rejected as utterly unworthy of attention, their cherished traditions and feelings totally ignored. The people, notwithstanding their increasing intelligence and public spirit, are treated as a pack of children; they are held to be unfit to judge for themselves, much less to advise the Government. The power of executive authority is being exalted more and more above the law; even the dispensers of justice, not excluding the highest judicial functionaries, are looked down upon with coldness, if not jealousy. Laws are being multiplied fast, and though it is said that they are intended to further the cause of progress, but when they are analyzed they are found to be opposed to all true principles of progress. When the Company came, there was no press in India; they were at first jealous of the press which a few enterprising Englishmen established in the country, and they sought to repress it, but as the nation advanced in intelligence and prosperity, they perceived the advantages of a free press, and they conceded the inestimable boon of freedom of the press. But the boon has been taken away from the vernacular writers of the press by the representatives of the Crown. The modern spirit of legislation is thus another phase of imperialism in India. The Company lightly taxed the people; they knew that their subjects were very poor and could not afford to pay heavy taxes; so they adapted the administrative machinery to the circumstances of the country. Since the transfer of the Government from the Company to the Crown the revenues have increased from thirty millions to fifty millions, but our rulers still cannot make the two ends meet. The people are bitterly complaining of the burden of taxation, but we are told that taxation is very low in India, and so the mill grinds. Of course this is imperialism. In the days of the Company there was of course sickness in the land, but for want of means the sanitary arrangements were not adequate. Under the Crown many measures have been taken to improve sanitation of villages and towns, but what is the result? Places which were formerly sanataria have within the last few years become hot-beds of disease, and fever and cholera are desolating the land. We do not mean to say that this desolation is imperialism, but it cannot be denied that it has become an institution since Imperialism has reared its head in this country. In the days of the Company neither the trade was so vast nor the facilities for the developement of the resources of the soil so great, but the people did not then starve so much as they do now. The loss of one year's crops is enough now to reduce them to the point of starvation. Are these the fruits of Imperialism in India? When His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales came the Empire was white-washed; glare and glitter greeted his eyes, but the future sovereign of India did not see what was behind. Imperialism in India we are constrained to say has been a mask, a mockery, a delusion, and a snare.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF INDIA.

MR. HYNDMAN, supposed to be an ex-Indian merchant, has contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* a remarkable article on this subject. The financial position of India under British rule, if it be considered a test of British statesmanship, is a cruel commentary upon it. National indebtedness is a modern European invention. Eastern potentates have now and then borrowed money for carrying on war, seldom for purposes of ordinary administration, but they have as a rule redeemed the debt on return of prosperity. There was no national debt under the Hindu or Mahomedan rulers of India. Of course the system of administration in the days of the past rulers of India was different. The Mahomedan rulers made up by plunder what they could not gain by fair means. But under the British Government there is settled rule. No man can raise his hand against another without being brought to condign punishment under the law. The Government takes no money by the display of brute force. Whatever it takes it does so under the authority of law and under public notification. In this respect the British Government maintains a superiority not approached by any oriental Government. It has also introduced elements of material progress and prosperity not known in the past days of India. Roads and canals had been constructed by the Mahomedans, but they were few in number. Under the English the country is intersected with roads, railways, and canals. Trade has also received an impetus, which it had never known before. Notwithstanding all this seeming progress and prosperity the people can with difficulty make the two ends meet. Mr. Hyndman writes with great truth: "The natives say, and have said for years, that as a whole life has become harder since the English took the country. They are right; it has become harder, and will become harder still if we proceed on our present lines." He quotes official reports in support of his position. He says: "Wherever the Government examines into the circumstances of a particular district, there this same appalling fact is found, that, so far from becoming richer, the ryots are losing what little means they had, and are falling fast bound into the grip of the usurers. The condition of the ryots in the Deccan, as exposed in the report of the Commissioners, is not exceptional, though Mr. Stanhope, the Under-Secretary of State for India, says it is. Mr. Robertson vouches for the same state of things in Coimbatore, and the Famine Reports on Madras confirm his remarks in regard to many other districts in that province. In the N. W. Provinces, Mr. Halsey says in regard to Cawnpore:—'I assert that the abject poverty of the average cultivator of this district is beyond the belief of any one who has not seen it. He is simply a slave to the soil, to the zemindar, to the usurer, and to the Government. . . . . The normal state of between three-fourths and four-fifths of the cultivators of this district is as I have above shown' . . . . . In the Central Provinces we find precisely the same conditions, and Mr. W. G. Pedder, no alarmist we may be sure, says:—'The people, if an almost universal consensus of opinion may be relied on are going from bad to worse under our rule. This is a most serious question, and well deserving the attention of the Government.' Orissa has also been reduced even below what was the case prior to the terrible famine in 1866. What the condition of the people was there at that time may be learned from the evidence of Mr. Geddes before the Indian Finance Committee of the House of Commons, from the report on the famine, and from the correspondence which took place at the time in India and England. The ryots were in the hands of the zemindars and shroffs, and were wholly unable to stand against the effects of one bad season. Orissa has become also greatly poorer owing to the famine and the increased taxation. Some parts of Bengal are better off, but others are worse still." Mr. Hyndman is generally correct. The condition of the people of Orissa has, however, greatly improved of late, and the peasantry of Bengal are upon the whole better off, but the great middle class, both high and low, are hard pressed, so much so that not a few among them are on the point of starvation. The general pauperization of the land is not without reason regarded as the outcome of British civilization in the East. What could be more disheartening than such a result of the administration of the country by one of the first nations of the world? In the midst of apparent plenty and prosperity we see distress and starvation. And what is the cause of this state of things? Mr. Hyndman thus answers the question. He says: "We, a business people, are forcing the cultivators to borrow at 12, 24, 60 per cent. of their native money-lenders, to build and pay the interest on the cost of vast public works which have never paid nearly 5 per cent.; we overlook entirely the tremendous economical drain which has been going on for a century owing to a foreign rule, and we neglect to consider that, as land gets poorer, the assessment rises in proportion to the produce. The dangers we have to face are grave indeed; no exaggeration, no forced rhetoric is needed to increase the weight with which they must press upon us all. There is evidence enough already and to spare, whilst we are staggering on with our committees and commissions, to a catastrophe which, unless facts and figures utterly lie, will be unequalled in the history of the world. When poverty-stricken cultivators in one part of India are taxed—permanently taxed—to support famine-striken ryots in another, who in their turn are to be taxed for the like service, the whole country being drained all the while by enormous military charges, home charges, interest, remittances, and loss by exchange, it needs no great economist, no far-seeing statesman to predict that a crash is inevitable. The famines which have been devastating India are in the main financial famines. Men and women cannot get food because they have not been able to save the money to buy it. Yet we are driven, so we say, to tax these people more." Who can deny these statements? From ten or fifteen millions of revenue in the days of the Mahomedans the British Government now makes fifty millions, and yet debt and deficit constitute the normal condition of Indian finance under British administration. Some of the highest intellects of England have governed India from time to time; they have brought into action some of the highest lessons in political and economical science; they have doubtless acted from honorable and benevolent motives, though they have not been quite unselfish where the direct interests of England or Englishmen were concerned, and yet what is the result? After a vigorous and progressive rule for a century and a quarter bankruptcy stares the British Indian Government in the face. And considering the rate at which expenditure is going on it is no wonder that such should be the case. Take for instance one item, the home charges of India. Mr. Hyndman

writes: "These amounted in 1857, and generally under the East India Company's rule to about £3,000,000, apart from remittances made by private individuals, officers of the army, &c. In the twenty years from 1857 to 1876, India has paid home charges to the amount of £270,000,000, at the very lowest estimate. As this is almost all for unremunerative expediture in a foreign country, there is room to judge what a drag this alone must have been upon such a poor country. Can we reasonably contend that this expenditure of the proceeds of Indian poverty in the shape of interest, army disbursements, an engineering college, &c., is compensated by the public works and the increased security under our rule? It is to be feared not. At any rate, the Home Charges for 1877-78 amounted to £16,500,000. Thus the depletion is progressing by leaps and bounds. No serious attempt whatever is made to check it, and yet it is scarcely necessary to show that a removal of £16,000,000 in 1877-78 from India to England is not only actually, but proportionately a much more serious matter than a similar scale of home payments would have been in, say, 1873, seeing that, apart from the depletion of capital involved in the interval, there have been two great famines to impoverish the people." In the same way there is extravagance in the army, public works and civil expenditure. Talk of economy, and the Finance Minister says it is impossible. On the other hand the expenditure is increasing, and the Government seeks to cover it by increased taxation. The people are decimated by famine, fever, and the the tax-gatherer, and yet the cry is—give! give! give! The question is how can they live, but the Government shut its eyes against it. It says that civilization means expenditure of money, and that if the people want the blessings of civilized Government, they must pay for them. But as a Bengali proverb has it, how can the man, who cannot get a mat to lie down upon, aspire to sleep upon a *cot*? And when such is the material condition of the people of India they are threatened with the cost of a formidable war. The Government of India is already bankrupt, and if it be called upon to pay the expenses of the Affghan war, it will have simply to shut shop. Whatever the political reasons for an Affghan expedition, we do hope that Lord Lytton will come to a distinct understanding with the Home Government upon the subject. Perhaps a public petition to Her Gracious Majesty the Queen would not be amiss.

THE SILVER QUESTION REVIEWED.

THIS is the title of a small brochure published by an Indian Official. It professes to be a review of certain publications on the subject. The writer says, "we, being of sane mind, agree with everybody, though nobody agrees with the Indian Official." This is a pity, but we can comfort the "Indian official" that we for one agree with him on many points, though we cannot support all his conclusions. The silver question is fast becoming a question of life and death for the Government of India. As the Indian Official says, "the amount of loss by exchange exceeds three millions sterling a year, for the Indian Government: it will soon attain to the rate of six millions a year. British rule in India might not long survive this increased expense, and its attendant increase of taxation." The relative value of silver to gold for nearly a century and a quarter is thus summarized:

1760	...	14·29	1840	...	15·61	1866	.. 15·42
1775	..	14·63	1845	...	15·71	1871	... 15 58
1790	...	15·01	1848	...	15·85	1872	... 15·63
1805	...	15·14	1858	...	15·38	1823	.. 15·92
1820	..	15 71	1861	...	15·50	1877	.. 17 20
1835	...	15·79	1862	..	15 35	1878	... 18·50

These figures taken from the report of the American Currency Commission show a progressive depreciation of silver down to 1835, and a further depreciation down to 1848, with a slight interruption of decline in two years between 1835 and 1840. After 1848, from well-known temporary causes, the price of silver rose; and from 1853 to 1864 the quotations were higher than they have since been, and higher than in any previous year since 1816. But at the highest, the relative value of silver to gold during this period was worse than in any year in the previous century, excepting the years 1793, 1794, 1797, and 1798, when silver was unduly depressed, through its expulsion from France by the French assignats, and from England by the suspension of cash payment. The remittances of India to the Home Government now amount on an average to fifteen millions sterling annually. The loss by exchange is given below:

Exchange with rupee being	Price of silver, in pence, per oz. will be nearly	Equivalent in crores of rupees will be	Loss by exchange will be millions sterling.
20½ pence	53·2	17·56	2 56
20 ,, ...	51·9	18·00	3 00
19½ ,, ...	50·6	18 46	3·46
19 ,, ...	49·3	18 95	3·95
18½ ,, ...	48 0	19·46	4·46
18 ,, ...	46 7	20·00	5·00

In other words the loss on a remittance of 15 millions increases by nearly half a million sterling for every penny per ounce of decline in the price of silver, or by one crore of rupees for every penny of decline in the rate of exchange below 1s. 8 9-16*d.* per rupee. In 1873-74, the loss by exchange was one million sterling; the Financial Statement for 1878-79 provides for a loss of 3 millions sterling upon a remittance of 17 millions; with silver at 51⅝*d.* pence an ounce, representing an exchange of (say) 1s. 7⅞*d.* per rupee, the loss would amount to £3⅔ millions upon a remittance of 16 millions; with exchange at 1s. 6*d.*, representing a price for silver of 46·7 pence per ounce, the loss would be 5⅔ millions. The probability of a further fall in the price of silver is looked upon as almost certain. Both Germany and France have large stores of silver, which they are sure to throw upon the market sooner or later. Germany has, it is said, yet in all 30 millions sterling, and France 40 millions sterling. On the other hand almost all the countries of Europe have introduced a gold currency. In the East, silver is being dethroned; Japan and the Philippine Isles have adopted a gold currency; and the depreciation of the silver currency in Java has been stopped by wise measures of the Dutch Government, which must end in the adoption of a gold standard. Universal bi-metallism, the Indian Official holds, is a dream, which is not destined to be realized. The production of gold and silver, as given in the Report of the United States Monetary Commission, has been as follows, in millions sterling:—

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	
1492 to 1599 ..	44	128	172	
1600 to 1699 ...	64	244	308	
1700 to 1800 ...	224	372	596	
	332	744	1,076	American production.
1801 to 1851 ...	192	273	465	
	524	1,017	1,541	Western World and Australia.
1852 to 1865 ...	304	94	398	
1866 to 1875 ...	211	109	320	

In the fifteenth to seventeenth centuries the supply of silver preponderated; this preponderance was maintained down to the first quarter of the nineteenth century, but with a rate of increase greater for gold than for silver. The increased production of the Ural mines brought the yearly supplies of gold (10 millions) and of silver (9 millions) to about an equilibrium in 1848, after which the supply of gold outstripped that of silver. Until 1848 silver was the currency of the Western world, except in England (where the gold currency at that time was estimated at about 40 millions sterling), in Holland (about £14 millions sterling of gold currency), and in Portugal and Brazil. In the United States, too, gold had been gaining upon silver, as money for large transaction between 1834 and 1848. In those States the metallic circulation in 1848, not wholly gold, was probably about 25 millions sterling. For 1861, before the Civil War, the amount, chiefly gold, was estimated at about 40 millions sterling. The actual circulation of gold money in the principal gold-using countries in 1848 was apparently within 100 millions sterling. From 1848 to 1875 the production of gold amounted to 588 millions sterling—an amount which, if added to the 520 millions sterling of outside metallic circulation in the Western world in 1848, would have produced all the evils of a redundant currency which had been feared by M. Chevalier. But the instinctive perception by commerce, and by peoples, of their actual needs, led to the *substitution* for silver, instead of the addition thereto, as money in the West, of the gold supplies since 1848. This it did by expelling to the East an amount of silver nearly equal to the gold supply since 1848. The result has naturally been a tremendous fall in the value of silver.

Now, the question is—can India carry on its commerce with the world with a silver currency, when gold has become the current coin through the greater part of the civilized world? India is naturally feeling the effects of isolation. How can this evil be remedied? The Indian Official writes: "The elevation of the coinage value of silver in India, above its worth as merchandise in the West, is flooding India with a depreciated currency; is lowering the gold price abroad of her exports, and so necessitating additional exports for paying the old amount of indebtedness is increasing taxation in the country, and the amount of loss by exchange, to the further progress of which, even beyond 5 millions sterling a year, there is no limit, if the Indian mints be not closed against the coinage of silver." The remedy suggested is the adoption of a gold standard. The writer says: "The Government of India might safely declare a gold standard, at least experimentally; for, should two or three years' experience show that the measure was ill advised, it would be easy for the Government to retrace its steps by withdrawing gold coin with silver;—there would be no difficulty in disposing of the withdrawn gold coin without loss." Nothing could be more disastrous than such an irresolute step. Look before you leap ought to be the motto of the Government of India. If the step must be taken let it be taken, but let not the public be told that it might be retraced after three years. Such a declaration will completely unsettle the market. The measure may be taken gradually without declaring gold a legal tender, but when it is once so declared, its status should not be altered. Colonel J. T. Smith and others consider that the introduction of a gold currency into India may be gradual, pretty much in the same way as Holland is acquiring gold for the change from her silver standard, *viz.* by simply stopping the coinage of silver and allowing the coinage of gold, which, with an improved exchange in favour of India, would flow into the Indian mints. This would be a much safer course than an abrupt change of the currency. The greatest obstacle in the way of the adoption of a gold standard in India, is that the Indian debt is contracted in rupees; if the relative value of silver and gold is to be adjusted according to market value of the rupee, the holders of rupee loans must suffer, and the Government must give them compensation, which will come to a very heavy amount. On the other hand if England consents to admit the rupee into her monetary arrangements, the present inequality will be redressed. The weight and value of the rupee may be raised so as to make it answer the requirements of England. Once silver is admitted into the currency of England, gold may be gradually introduced into India. But in that case gold should be declared side by side with silver. This will be of course a temporary measure. As gold will displace silver, its place should be recognized. But the misfortune is that England will not admit silver as a subsidiary currency. There lies the monetary difficulty of India.

A DECADE OF SANITATION.

ABOUT ten years ago the present system of sanitary supervision through the agency of a Sanitary Commission was introduced on the recommendation of the Army Sanitary Commission of England. What have been the practical results of this expensive arrangement? Dr. Harvey, the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, in his last annual report touches upon the subject, but has not worked it out fully. He has contented himself with mere general remarks. He makes this apology for the shortcoming. "The present being the tenth annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, I had intended to give a brief sketch of the progress of sanitation during the decade, and had nearly completed it. I found, however, that I could not do justice to the subject without first acquiring a local knowledge of the different districts." But there was nothing

to prevent him from comparing the death-returns of each year so far as they were available. If these returns are not reliable, then all generalizations based upon them are utterly worthless. And yet the Sanitary Commissioner has gone on from year to year in airing general theories founded upon such unreliable data. Last year the Lieutenant Governor made some scathing remarks upon this point in reviewing the Sanitary Commissioner's report. Dr. Harvey, however, remarks: "The progress in each year is comparatively so small that the fact that there *is* progress is apt to be overlooked, and the local authorities, seeing the terrible complication of insanitary conditions which are still everywhere prevalent, are apt to despair of the achievement of any tangible result, and to believe that the cleansing of the Augean Stable of Bengal is a task beyond the power of any official Hercules." But is there any "tangible result for the better?" Dr. Harvey says: "Looking back, however, over a series of years, and taking their accumulated results, we see that the small progress of each year, comes, when multiplied by ten, to be a real advance, small indeed and partial when compared with what is needed, but not the less real, nor without considerable gain of present good, while it is full of encouragement and hope for the future. The rate of annual improvement is also rapidly increasing, and it would, I think, be fair to predict that the progress of the next ten years will be enormously greater than that of the last decade, in spite of the difficulties which have still to be overcome, and which are probably greater in India than in any other country." All this is too general. We want facts, but Dr. Harvey has none to give. He is, however, active in distributing praise. He remarks: "That the sanitary condition of the country has improved is due to the combined action of many different causes, but especially to the efforts of the district officers, on whom has fallen the task of planning, supervising, and directing the operations themselves. The Sanitary Commissioners have no doubt ailed by calling attention to the subject generally, by pointing out to the authorities of one place the advantages and defects of their mode of action as compared with those adopted elsewhere, by suggesting any modifications likely to render them more effective, and by frequent inspections being able to direct the early attention of Government to anything requiring its interference; but the greater part of the credit belongs to the Magistrates, the Civil Surgeons, and the Municipal Commissioners who have worked out the problems for themselves, and frequently anticipated the suggestions of the sanitary officer." We will not quarrel with Dr. Harvey about his amiable work of puff. But what is the work done by these district officers? He says; Firstly, "ten years ago vital statistics were absolutely non-existent. The population of Bengal was under-estimated by more than 30,000,000. No census had ever been taken. A careful enumeration of the people, the first essential towards a correct knowledge of their vital statistics, was made in 1872. Registration of deaths was begun in 1870, and, although the first results were beyond measure ridiculous, and even the present results are far from accurate, has steadily improved year by year, as shown in paragraph 65." Does any sane man, who knows the country, and has one grain of sense to rub against another, put any faith in the census returns? We appeal to the Lieutenant Governor to say what is his opinion on the subject. We have seen what he said last year about the reliability of the birth and death returns. Secondly, "systematic conservancy arrangements were all but unknown ten years ago; now there is not a single large town or municipality which does not pay attention to the subject. Municipalities themselves were few, and their members often took little interest in sanitary work. They have multiplied amazingly since then; and, in spite of faults and shortcomings, they do much good service for sanitation, as, consisting largely of native members, measures sanctioned by them are more readily accepted, than if they were introduced by the simple order of a British Magistrate." True, but have these conservancy arrangements reduced mortality? We will appeal to Dr. Harvey's own report. This is what he says about fever mortality

"The time is not yet ripe for any successful attempt to trace the influence of meteorological conditions upon fever, the principal cause of death and of sickness in Bengal, but it may safely be said to be enormous. Already many points of great interest begin to be dimly perceptible as registration improves, and I hope to be able to work out the subject, so far as is at present possible, in next year's report. The following may be given as an interesting example o the indications already given, and of the many important results which may be expected to follow as improved vital statistics enable us to define disease-causes and to suggest the proper remedies. The district of Dinagepore has long had an unenviable reputation for unhealthiness, caused almost entirely by fever. Various theories have from time to time been propounded to account for this, various remedies suggested and attempts made to improve the health of the municipal town by improved conservancy and other means. Considerable benefit followed until two years ago, when fever became as prevalent as ever, and a general consensus of opinion declared 1877 to have been the most unhealthy year within living memory. When fifteen out of seventeen adult Europeans had to leave the station in a single year, broken by repeated attacks of fever, and official business could hardly be carried on, a Committee was appointed by Government to report on the causes of this great unhealthiness and suggest means for improving the station.

The investigations of the Committee brought out the following facts. A terrible amount of constant sickness and a very high death-rate. An examination of nearly 1,000 individuals showed that 74·45 per cent. of the inhabitants of all classes were in shattered health, while 53 per cent. had marked enlargement of the spleen. Great pains have been bestowed on registration, and the district was declared by Dr. Coates in last year's sanitary report to be the best registered in Bengal. Deaths of infants often escape registration however, and so far the total deaths registered are short of the actual mortality. It was found, however, that the registered death-rate of the municipality was 42 per 1,000 nearly double the death-rate of London, while the police died at the rate of 46 and the prisoners in jail at 71·6 per 1,000 per annum. The municipality lies between a river and a smaller stream which, after receiving a large part of the town drainage, falls into the former below the town. The river rises in some extensive marshes to the north, and brings down in the rains large quantities of decomposing vegetation *debris*. The smaller stream receives the accumulated surface washings and much of the sewage of the town. It is partly silted up, and, except during the rains is little more than a succession of detached pools of foul water. During the heavy floods of the rainy season it is swollen to a large size, but the water is prevented from running off by the river floods, which not only head it up and cause it to inundate the town and station, but themselves pour up the stream, bringing large quantities of the vegetable matter above mentioned. The result is temporary stagnation, the deposit of large quantities of foul matter, and the general saturation of the soil. The flood gradually subsides, leaving a slimy and indescribably offensive deposit behind it; and this process is renewed perhaps three or four times in the season, the waters ebbing and flowing and stagnating and depositing their filth. The stream in question has always been considered the chief cause of the unhealthiness of the town. Two years ago an attempt was made to divert the greater part of its water into a dead river to the east, and to keep out the river floods. For this purpose three or four dams were made, the largest across the junction of the stream and river below the town. Exceptionally high floods, however, overtopped this dam; the others were also inefficient; and the only effect of the operations intended to improve the drainage was to retain the flood waters unusually long and cause greater soakage than ever. This was aggravated by an exceptionally heavy and ill distributed rainfall, and on the subsidence of the floods, by an all but universal development of fever, very few persons escaping.

Now, the fever mortality has increased more or less throughout the country owing to defective drainage. For more than twelve years has the drainage theory of Raja Degumber Mitter been hammered on the heads of the doctors, magistrates, and engineers, but without effect. In the meantime hundreds of thousands of persons have been carried away by the fell fever and hundreds of salubrious and flourishing villages have been reduced to charnel houses. But the Sanitary Commissioner has been reigning for the last ten years, the district officers have been exuberant in their energy, and municipalities have been sucking the life-blood of the people in the shape of taxes and spending money like water. Such has been the history of a decade of sanitation in Bengal. Every year the Sanitary Commissioner has recorded with pomp the importance of his task, but the mortuary returns and the depopulated villages tell a sad tale. We do not blame Dr. Harvey for this harrowing state of things. But we do blame the Government. If it had looked into the question of drainage in the same spirit ten or twelve years ago as it now promises to do, we feel certain that many human lives would have been saved. But who cares for the lives of niggers? The death of a half dozen Europeans would have filled the land with howls against the apathy of the Government from one end to the other.

A BATCH OF RESOLUTIONS.

THE *Calcutta Gazette* at this time of the year becomes very readable. This is the literary season of the Bengal Government, for now are published the Resolutions of the Lieutenant Governor, reviewing the administration reports of departments. The last *Gazette* contains a batch of Resolutions more or less interesting. The first resolution is on the administration of the Stamp department. The Government of India had last year made a very hard bargain with the Government of Bengal in making over to it the custody of the stamp revenue. The compact was "that the income from court fees and general stamps was to be credited to the Provincial Revenues, on the understanding that these revenues should pay to the Government of India on account of "Stamps" and "Law and Justice" the sum of Rs. 1,05,75,000, and thereafter a sum increasing by 2¾ lakhs every year for four more years. Whatever sum may be obtained in excess of the amount payable to the Government of India is so much gain to the Provincial Revenues, which are, on the other hand, bound to make good any deficit." We were not a little surprised that the Government of Bengal with its eyes open should have entered into such a one-sided contract. Happily there was a wind-fall last year. The Land Registration Act, as we had predicted, brought in an increase of no less than 10 lacs of rupees, and so the credit of the Bengal Government was saved. The following statement shows the progressive development of the stamp revenue of Bengal:

SALES IN

PROVICES.	1862-63.		1872-73.		1876-77.		1877-78.	
	A.	P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Bengal ...	5194421	13 6	7970556	12 6	9891024	0 6	10631669	3 0
Assam ...	196016	6 0	420161	11 0	484178	11 0	545923	1 0
Punjab ...	949692	7 0	2308924	8 6	2459280	0 6	2720826	10 0
N. W. P. ...	1937652	11 4	3209845	3 10	3624863	13 10	3742312	0 0
Oudh ...	830120	8 6	894017	3 0	1041247	7 0	1003553	12 0
British Burmah.	245984	10 0	360224	0 0	622320	15 6	694347	13 6
Political Agencies	120	11 0	7198	5 0	5924	8 0	5573	2 0
Port Blair	10	8 0	555	4 0	1485	0 0	1160	0 0
Nepal ...	42	8 0	...		...		7	0 0
Total.	8555163	2 4	15245462	16 10	17510404	7 10	19345366	9 6

The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,06,31,662, which exceeds the aggregate sum required by the Imperial Government under "Stamps" and "Law and Justice" by Rs. 56,662, and under "Stamps" proper by Rs. 7,81,662. "This result," the Lieutenant Governor remarks, "is gratifying, and holds out a prospect that the Provincial Revenues will be able to fulfil the conditions imposed by the Government of India, with a margin of profit, though, as exceptional causes have brought about the result, it cannot yet be safely affirmed that there may not be some difficulty in providing the large yearly increase of 2¾ lakhs of rupees." The Lieutenant Governor may well feel mis-

givings on the subject, for the extraordinary resources of the Land Registration Act will not be perpetual. But the Government of India has come to the rescue of the local Governments. Mr. Cockerell's new Stamp Bill will help the Bengal Government in making up the apprehended loss, provided of course the Government of India does not revise its contract and make a larger demand. But the question is should the scale of the stamp duties be raised when it is already so productive. It will be observed that in the course of about sixteen years the stamp revenue in Bengal has increased cent. per cent. and a further enhancement of the duties would simply clog business. Mr. Cockerell may say that he has not increased the duties upon documents affecting the poor, but that is no satisfactory reply. If he wished to tax the rich more, why did he not give corresponding relief to the poor? If he had done that, we would not have complained. Sir John Strachey said on the introduction of the Stamp Bill that its object was not increase of revenue, and yet the mover of the Bill has revised the duties solely in that view. We think the local Governments ought to protest against the increase of the duties. We cannot dismiss the Stamp Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor without endorsing His Honor's satisfaction with the services rendered by Mr. J. B. Roberts, the Superintendent of Stamps.

The Excise Resolution shews a large increase of excise revenue :

ARTICLES.	REVENUE. Average of 1873-73 to 1876-77.	In 1876-77	In 1877-78	IN 1877-78 AS COMPARED WITH 1876-77 Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Countrys ...	2384490	2625399	2890460	265061	...
Rum	297359	240263	292107	51844	..
Imported wines, &c.	88582	94244	104501	10257	...
Tari	611710	623085	636693	13608	...
Pachwai	118613	123572	133529	9957	...
Churus	2926	2671	3141	470	...
Siddhi, sabzi, or bhang	12927	13142	12756	...	686
Mujum	2823	2557	2818	267	...
Madat	64310	63175	68178	5003	...
Chundu	16550	17347	19154	1807	...
Spirits used in the arts	8982	8354	1338	...	7016
Ganja	1110900	1197116	1385657	188541	...
Opium	1183278	1235585	1315292	79707	...
Miscellaneous ...	178	255	506	251	...
Total...	5398046	6247059	6866130	626778	7702

The Lieutenant Governor remarks : "There is no more certain indication of the increasing wealth of the country than the steady progress of the excise revenue, and that progress in Bengal has been most marked since the famine year of 1874-75. In that year the excise revenue was in round numbers 56¼ lakhs, in 1875-76 it was more than 60¾ lakhs, in 1876-77 it was nearly 62½ lakhs, and in 1877-78 it was 68¾ lakhs. No doubt much of the increase this year is due to greater attention to the administration of the department, for, otherwise in the face of the high prices of food which have ruled throughout the year, a falling off in the consumption of taxed spirits and drugs might have been expected." The increase of the abkari revenue in the face of famine prices of food is a sorrowful fact, but we believe the increase is due more to enhanced duties than to augmented consumption. It will be observed that the increase of revenue has been considerable. The average annual revenue from tari in the five years 1872-77 was Rs. 6,11,710. In 1876-77 it was Rs. 6,23,085, and in the year under review Rs. 6,36,693. Nearly two-thirds of the whole tari revenue was obtained in the Patna Division. We are sorry to note the increase in the revenue from Ganja. The amount consumed rose from 7,458 maunds in 1876-77 to 8,196 maunds in 1877-78, or by nearly 10 per cent. The Government has for years discouraged the consumption of Ganja, and though the amount consumed increased by nearly 10 per cent. in 1877-78, the amount of revenue in the same years increased still more, viz. by 15·7 per cent. The amount of revenue in 1876-77 was Rs. 11,97,116 and in 1877-78 Rs. 13,85,657. We wish the Ganja trade could be suppressed altogether in Bengal as it has been in British Burma by Sir Ashley Eden.

We next turn to the Resolution on the report of the Suburban Municipality. We must confess it is vapid. The estimated expenditure of the Suburban Municipality exceeded the estimated income, but the Commissioners luckily obtained ship ballast at a low price, resulting in a saving of Rs. 64,827, which balanced the income. But we have been not a little surprised to read the following remarks of the Lieutenant Governor :

"*Audit of accounts of the Municipality.*—It is not clear from the report that the accounts of the Municipality for the past year were audited. It is of great importance that Municipal expenditure should be carefully audited, and the Commissioner is requested to report without delay what arrangements the Municipal Commissioners propose for this purpose in future. If satisfactory arrangements are not made by the Commissioners, the Lieutenant-Governor will be compelled to issue the necessary orders under section 73 of the Act."

The above remarks are not creditable to the Suburban Commissioners. Referring to the subject of water-supply the Lieutenant-Governor says :

"*Water-supply.*—The question of supplying the Suburbs with pure and wholesome water is still not finally settled. The Commissioners have been in correspondence with the Calcutta Corporation about the extension of the Calcutta supply to the Suburbs. It is understood that the Calcutta Municipality have included the Suburbs in their scheme for the extension of the water-supply in that town. In the meantime it is hoped that the Calcutta Municipality will be able to remove the restrictions lately placed on the use, by the inhabitants of the Suburbs, of the hydrants along the line of the Circular Road, on payment to it, as it proposed, of a monthly sum to be agreed upon by the two Municipal bodies."

But we cannot understand how the Calcutta Municipality can supply water to the Suburban Municipality, when it is not sufficient for its own constituents. We fear that the Lieutenant Governor has not borne in mind this fact in making the above remarks. The arrangement recommended may be made when the supply is doubbled. His Honor thus concludes the Resolution :

"The total number of deaths was 15,194, against 13,234 in the previous year ; the ratio per 1,000 of population being 59·08, against 51·46. If any reliance can be placed on the registration, this is a very high death-rate, but until proper measures are taken on an extensive scale to improve the sanitary condition of the Suburbs, but little improvement can be expected in this respect."

If this is the condition of the first Mofusil Municipality in Bengal, which lies next to the metropolitan, it may be easily imagined what is the sanitary condition of other Mofusil towns. And yet Dr. Harvey tells the public that a decade of sanitation by the appointment of the Sanitary Commissioner has done wonders!

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

IT IS STATED that Sir Salar Jung has placed the Nizam's army at the disposal of the Government of India for service on the frontier. It is rumoured that the Maharaja Scindia has made a similar offer through General Daly. If the Maharaja heads a contingent on the field, it would have a great moral effect. As His Highness is believed to be a born soldier, he may like to take in a active part in the coming struggle.

JUST AS we were going to press intelligence was brought to us to the effect that poor old Ameer Khan, the Wahabi, died last Saturday night from the effects of a fall, having been knocked down by a buggy. His remains have been taken to Patna for interment. Thus ended the life of one, whose name is destined to occupy a conspicuous place in the history of political trials in India.

THE RAINS we are glad to see have at last ended. A gale was apprehended every moment last week, but happily it did not come. There was however a terrible storm in the Bay of Bengal, Madras Coast. The *Englishman* publishes the following telegram from Vizigapatam :

Vizigapatam, 7th November.—On Tuesday, from one in the morning still three in the evening, a frightful storm raged here. It commenced from the North-East and veered to East and South-East. The French and English barques *Canbodge* and *Fifeshire* are total wrecks. The Captains and officers were all drowned, and of the crews only one French man and four English have been saved. There was a terrific sea. The *Fifeshire* parted in two ; the anchors of the *Cambodge* dragged. Both vessels were almost entirely laden with seeds for Marseilles.

The rains have generally done good to the crops, but we are sorry to learn that in some districts they have done mischief. They have given birth to a kind of insects, which are eating up the crops. A correspondent informs us that a flight of locusts passed over Bankura on the 8th instant, and ravaged some parts of it. If we have been happily spared a gale, we hope the locusts will not do the destructive work apprehended from it. In most of the districts bumper crops are expected, provided they can be gathered in without harm from providential visitations. Some of the flooded districts such as Rungpore and Dinagepore have, however, lost half the crops.

AS PREDICTED by our correspondent, whose letter on the subject of rows between the boys of the Hindu School we published last week, there was a serious assault committed by an ex-student of the Sanskrit College, named Bama Churn Das, upon a ward of the Wards' Institution studying in the Hindu School. Fortunately the darwan of the latter warded off the blow with a knife aimed by the former, but the poor man was himself hurt. There were other boys, who composed the assaulting party, but they all escaped, and the boy named above we are told was alone caught with a knife in his hand. Mr. Tawney, Principal of the Presidency College, immediately sent information to the Commissioner of Police, who came over at once and held a local investigation. The assailant was brought up before the Magistrate for trial on Saturday last, who adjourned the case for Saturday next for a medical certificate to the wound received by the darwan. Warrants have been issued against several other boys, who have been charged with aiding and abetting the accused. We reserve comments till the case is over.

THERE IS a tempest in a tea-pot at Allahabad. The *Pioneer* says that Sir George Couper, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has abandoned his projected tour, because of some difficulties in connection with the escort. It is stated that "the Lieutenant-Governor is entitled to a military escort consisting of a squadron of cavalry and a company of infantry. But in consequence of the subordination of all military arrangements at present to the organization of the forces on the frontier, it is said to have been found inconvenient to supply even this little handful of soldiers." And so Sir George Couper has abandoned his tour and shut himself up in Lucknow. The old story of the loss of a kingdom for the sake of a horse! But our contemporary seems to be sorry not so much for the sake of the abandonment of the tour by the Lieutenant-Governor as for the withdrawal of secretariat sunshine from Allahabad. He writes : "The Lieutenant Governor has decided, it appears, to stay at Lucknow for the present, and probably till the end of January. The Secretary to Government and the Under-Secretary are already with him, and the Junior Secretary, one of the Assistant Secretaries, and the bulk of the camp office will go to Lucknow in the course of a few days. One Assistant Secretary only will remain in charge of the head office at Allahabad." The writer continues : "The arrangement just described is one which borders far too closely on a scheme, once before understood to be in contemplation, for the removal of the North-West Secretariat to the capital of Oudh, *en bloc*." Consequently the Allahabad journal goes into hysterics. Talukdars of Oudh, improve the opportunity if you can!

THREE cases of assault have cropped up. The first is this, which we take from the Benares *Star* : Munshi Muni Lall, Tehsildar, Allahabad, under orders of the Magistrate, entered the compound of Mr. Campbell, Superintendent of Police, who thereupon assaulted him. The Munshi reported the matter to the Magistrate, who took up the cause of his subordinate, and brought it to the notice of Government. The Inspector General of Police recommended the tender of an apology by Mr. Campbell to the Munshi. Mr. Robertson, Secretary to the Government of the

North-Western Provinces in a demi-official note, thus wrote to the Inspector General :

"An apology tendered when it is seen that obstinacy may have disagreeable results is not of very much value, still I have shewn Simsons note and yours to His Honour and am now authorized to say that as Simson recommends that tho' it came late the apology be accepted, and made the basis of settling the case without formally laying it for orders before His Honour; you and Simson may therefore in communication dispose of the case as you think fit but I am desired to say that if the case be thus hushed up you ought to give Campbell a very stern warning and make him understand that if anything of the kind happen again, this will be remembered to his advantage and he cannot expect then to escape as easily."

At the foot of this letter, the Secretary added that "the fact that the best advice was not given by those to whom Campbell might naturally look for it, inclines His Honor to approve of the more merciful course." So an European may give a good licking to a respectable native officer, and if he only pronounces, "beg your pardon," he goes off scot-free. Surely this is a nice way of teaching good manners to rampant Anglo-Saxons in the service.

The second case is this, which we copy from the *Civil and Military Gazette* :

The Extra Assistant Commissioner of Hissar, who is a native, asked Mr. Hunter why the policemen did not salute him when he was out riding. The District Superintendent of Police replied, "Perhaps they don't know you from a fat Bunnia. The case was reported to the Deputy Commissioner who requested Mr. Hunter to apologise Mr. Hunter would not, and the upshot was that he has been suspended for 6 months with loss of pay. And put down to the bottom of the list of grade.'

The third case is one of assault committed by the Sub-Judge of Futtehgur upon the District Judge. Full particulars of this case have not transpired.

OUR KRISHNAGHUR CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following copy of the depositions of Bani Gopal Mookerjee in the Libel case against the *Indian Mirror* :

Depositions of Banee Gopal Mookerjee on solemn affirmation, continued. 22nd October 1878.

I did not see Judoo Nath Rai Bahadoor after my flight and before my arrest If I ever said that I did it was a mistake. Once I was going to Santipore and called at his house, intending to see him. I saw his servants but I did not see him, as it was late at night. I might have said that I did see him. I did say so, I have no recollection whether I did say so or not. I may have said so a week ago. The pleader asked me and I answered the questions, which were taken down by the pleader or Tarun Baboo. Many questions were put to me. I do not remember how many. Babu Tarun Chunder Sircar, the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail and the pleader Baboo Tarapodo Banerjee were present. All I said was said in their presence. I do not remember whether the statement was read over to me. I signed it. The statement was a true one.

When I called at Jadoo Baboos house, I did not send any message to him. I stopped at my sister's house, on the road; it adjoins Jadoo Baboos, I went on because the doors were shut. I did not know who was there. I did not see Jadoo Baboo because it was so late in the night. I know Tara Das Prosunno Baboo's clerk. I did not see him yesterday.

Cross examined.—I never said to any one before my interview with Tarapodo Baboo a week ago, that I had seen Jadoo Baboo. Tarapodo Baboo said that he had written so in a newspaper. I saw Tarapodo Baboo three times after I went to the Jail. I saw on three days, on one of them twice, the first time was Saturday on Sunday twice before last, then and on Monday. The first time Peary Baboo and Tarun Baboo were with him. The second time the same persons; and the third time, on Monday, only Tarapodo Baboo was with him. Peary is an Inspector of police. At first Tarapodo Baboo spoke to me about other subjects which I do not wish to speak about. At the end he said, I have written in newspaper the *Indian Mirror* or some such name that Jadoo Baboo concealed you in his house and there is a great *golmal* about it. He said no more on the subject. Tarapodo Boboo at first held out hopes to me. He said the High Court has sentenced you to 14 years' transportation, the hakims are much dissatisfied with the sentence and may bring a couple more cases against you. If you will reveal any thing some mitigation may be brought out and it would be well for you. That was said before I made any statement. That was said on the first day; while my statement was made on the 3rd day. I was obliged to believe Tarapodo Baboo as he had been my pleader on my trial. He asked me many questions as to whether I had not seen Jadoo Baboo, and as I was not well, having been in hospital for five days, I may have said in mistake that I had seen Jadoo Baboo. I was not sworn on that occasion. Tarun Baboo wrote the statement down, Tarapodo Baboo was present then. I received no assisantce from Jadoo Baboo, during my trial, in any way I made no complaints to any one about his not assisting me. I thought I had not been benefitted by his paying the Rs. 16,000. Every one in my house said it was unjust Tarapodo Baboo spoke about the newspaper the first day I saw him. He did not say he had come about that matter. He said that he had come for my good. He said he was exerting himself sufficiently for me and had come to Calcutta for the purpose. He said he had seen my mother and I believed all he said and that he was my friend. At first he came in by himself and had some conversation with me. I do not think I should have made any statement to Tarun Baboo had not Tarapodo Baboo been there.

Mr. Munro Inspector-General of Police came to me in the Jail once, but I could not answer any of his questions as my appeal was pending before the High Court.

Re-examined.

On Saturday I saw Tarapodo Baboo at about 1 P. M. It was after 12 and before two. I do not know how they had got the information which led to their questions being put.

(Sd.) W. H GUN,
Joint-Magistrate.

But the question is under what authority did the Trio visit Bani Gopal in the jail? If BaniGopal has stated the truth, Babu Tarapodo as a professional gentleman evidently mistook has vocation. No wonder that the Trio came in for sharp comments from the Joint-Magistrate.

WE HAVE received the following letter from the same correspondent :

Immediately following in the wake of the Krishnaghur libel case, another sensational case has cropped up, which I will notice for the delectation of your readers.

Babu Dwarka Nath Dey, a Christain gentleman who had lately served the Government as a Deputy Magistrate, has now settled down in Goary; with a pension, having two pucca houses on a piece of land, which forms the major portion of the eastern as well as a minor portion of the Northern boundary of the College compound. This piece of land he has been holding for a long time past.

On the northern portion of the land Babu Dwarkanath has erected a large two-storied house, which is now tenanted by another Deputy Magistrate Mr. Ricketts on an annual rental of about Rs 1000. The extreme southern portion having been utilized as a stable for his horses and carriages which are sometimes let out for hire to the public. Between this rented house occupied by Mr. Ricketts and the stable for which a license has been taken out from the Municipality, there runs a public road which also passes through the College compound. Between the College building and the stable there intervenes a space of nearly 3 or 4 rushies; while the distance between Mr. Rickett's rented house and the stable is not more than one rushy.

Now, on the morning of the 24th ultimo a diseased but half-recovered horse of the said stable strayed into the College compound; and Mr. Rowe, the Principal who now occupies a portion of the College building, finding his previous orders not to let loose the animal neglected by the stable servants ordered his durwan and another man to seize the horse and to send it to the pound. While the animal was being led away it was stopped on its way by the stable servants who requested the durwan to refrain from this act, on the ground of the diseased state of the animal. And failing in their attempt to rescue it from his grasp, by soft soothing words, they forcibly snatched it away from him. Thereupon Mr. Rowe, accompanied by his bachelor friends Mr. Carnac, Assistant District Superintendent, Police, Mr. College, a Deputy Magistrate and Mr. Taylor (a son of the new Magistrate) went personally into the stable, untied the animal and sent it to the pound. The horse afterwards died. Mr. Rowe then wrote to the Magistrate, Mr. Taylor, complaining of the nuisance of the stable, so far as his own health as well as those of his pupils are concerned. The Magistrate thereupon referred the question to the Municipal Commissioners, who left it to be decided by the executive authorities themselves. A reference was then made to the Civil Surgeon of the station who condemned the stable not only on the ground adduced by Mr. Rowe, but also on the ground of its being injurious to the health of Mr. Ricketts and his family. With his recommendation the Magistrate has served summons on the ex-deputy under sect. 521 of the I. P. C. to remove the stable within seven days or to shew cause why it should not be removed.

It is also said that the Babu may be criminally prosecuted under municipal regulations, for keeping a diseased horse in his service.

We reserve comments as the case is *sub judice*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P.
Venkot Ronjo Katte, Esq., Dharwar...	5	0	0
Major Bejoyjung Bahadoor, Katamandoo—.....	2	0	0
Secretary, Literary Association, Mayaverum	5	0	0
Wardah Public Library	2	11	9
J. Mackay, Esq., Bogjana Hili.....	10	0	0
Baboo Jadoonath Sett, Krishnaghur.....	10	0	0
,, Kehar Singh, Cuttuck.....	2	0	0
,, Jadoonath Sircar, Gya.....	10	0	0
,, Raichurn Ghose, Ranchi.....	4	14	0
,, Kishwerpersad, Mackhdoompore.....	8	0	0
,, Goneshchunder Chowdry, Boulia.....	11	0	0
,, Obhoychurn Mookerjea, Didwana.....	6	10	0
,, Ramchunder Mitter, Gaipore.....	10	0	0
,, Mokoondchunder Lahury, Salikok.....	5	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*November* 6, 1878.

GENERAL.—Mr. J. F. K. Hewitt, Magistrate and Collector, Champarun, on leave, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. C. Mangles, or until further orders.

Mr. H. G. Sharp, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed furlough for fifteen months, with effect from the 21st instant, under Sections 12 and 25 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. L. B. B. King, District and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore, who reported his return from furlough on the 24th ultimo, is allowed subsidiary leave from that date to the 5th instant to enable him to join his appointment,

The orders of the 15th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, transferring Mr. H. Cox, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mozufferpore, to the Sudder Station of the Pooree district, are cancelled.

Mr. O. T. Barrow, Assistant Magistrate and Collector Midnapore, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Pooree district.

The Magistrate of Tipperah is appointed to be *ex officio* Political Agent of Hill Tipperah.

Mr. C. W. Bolton is appointed to act, until further order in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Chittagong district on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Political Agent of Hill Tipperah.

Baboo Umakant Dass, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chittagong, is appointed temporarily to be a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Fourth Grade and to be Assistant Polical Agent of Hill Tipperah.

Baboo Shib Chunder Nag is appointed to act, temporarily as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Seventh Grade, and to act, until further orders, as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Chittagong.

Mr. G. E Porter, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who reported his return from furlough on the 22nd instant is allowed subsidiary leave for fifteen days from that date to enable him to join his adpointment at Patna.

Mr. G. C. Kilby, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is allowed leave for nineteen days, with effect from the 26th instant, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

The services of Mr. J. T. Babonau, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, having been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, he is posted to Rungpore.

Lord H. Ulick Browne, Officiating Member of the Board of Revenue, is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his present appointment.

Babeo Koylash Chunder Ghose, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Orissa, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th proximo or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Annada Prosad Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kendraparah, Cuttack, is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Orissa, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Koylash Chunder Ghose, or until further orders.

Moulvi Ikram Rusoo', Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Kissengunge division of that district.

Mr. J. Whitmore is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the district of Balasore.

Mr. A. C. Tute, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Mozufferpore district.

Baboo Dwarkanath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pubna, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B. C.) of 1871 in that district.

Mr. A. C. Brett is appointed to officiate until further orders as District and Sessions Judge of Jessore, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Mr. C. J. S Faulder, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Moorshedabad, is appointed to have charge of the Rampore Haut Division of that district.

Baboo Lolit Mohun Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 16th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him under orders dated the 18th June last is cancelled.

Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Assistant Commissioner, Dumsong, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Darjeeling, with effect from the date on which he joined that station.

Baboo Shama Churn Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to supervise the survey of the embankment lands in the 24-Pergunnahs, which are included in Schedule D. of Act VII (B. C.) of 1873.

POLICE.—Mr. E. B. Baker, Inspector-General of Police, has been granted two weeks extension of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

The services of Mr. F. A. Chichester, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, on leave is posted to Sewan, in the district of Sarun.

Mr. J. P. Seynd, Assistant Superintendent of Police on leave, is posted to the district of Backergunge.

Baboo Probhat Chunder Chtterjee, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Backergunge is transferred Midnapore.

MEDICAL.—Assistant Surgeon Onoocool Chunder Chatterjee a Supernumerary doing duty at the Campbell Hospital, is allowed leave for six months under Section 9, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

The orders of the 23rd September last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25th idem, placing the services of Assistant Surgeon Shooshee Bhoosan Singhee at the disposal of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch are cancelled.

Advertisements.

RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS.

Rig Veda Samhita with the Commentary of Sayana edited by Maxmuller, 6 Vols. Rs 225.

Picturesque Voyage to India by way of China by T. and W. Daniel, 50 plates with letter press descriptions. London 1810 Rs. 50.

** Never was this beautiful Books of extreme rarity offered in India at such a low price! No Oriental Library can be complete without the Work.

Rammohan Ray's Works in English.

1 Selections from Vaidanta with the translation in English 2 Translation into English of the Gaytra 3 Preface to the translation of Ishapomished. 4 Defence of Hindoo Theism 5 Defence of the Monotheistical system of the Vaidas 6 An Apology for the Pursuit of Final Beatitude. 7 Dis-course on the Spiritual Worship of God by Tara Chand Chakervertee. 8 the same by Chunder Shekhur Deb.

The above eight tracts together in one, price annas 8.

KEDAR NATH BANERJEE.

No. 15 *Bosepara Lane Calcutta.*

Zemindaree Properties for Sale in Bogra and Dinagepore.

No	Towjee No.	Name of Property.	Pergunnah.	District.	Tenure.
1.	467.	Lot Rogoonathpore, Toke Putwacole.	Gillahabaree.	Dinagepore.	Zemindaree.
2.	260.	Lot Gobindopore.	Khas Talook.	Bogra.	Putnee Talook.
3.	...	Lakraj Kotibaree, Panchbibi	Khangore.	Bogra.	Lakraj.
4.	...	A pucca house with 50 bigas of land in the Station of Bogra.	Selberris	Bogra.	Mokurrurree Jote.

These lots, with the exception of the last, lie between the Stations of Jaipur and Berhampur on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. J. MACKAY
The 21st October, 1878. HILI.

NOTICE is hereby given that the measurements and valuations or assessments of the portion of the Town, noted in the margin, have been completed, and that the books containing the said measurements and valuations or assessments can be inspected on any day (Sundays and holidays excepted) at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 4, Jaun Bazar Street, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

North by Dhurrumtola Street, South by Lower Circular Road, West by Chowringhee Road, East by Lower Circular Road, Wards 13 to 17.

North by Clyde Row, South by Tolly's Nullah Road. East by Kidderpore Bridge, West by Strand Road, Ward No 18.

Any person, desiring to appeal against the said measurements and valuations or assessments, must, within fifteen days from this date, deliver at the Office of the Commissioners a notice in writing, stating the grounds of appeal, and also informing the Commissioners whether he intends to appeal under Clause *a* or *b* of Section 114 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876.

The Commissioners will proceed to hear the appeals under Clause *a* of Section 114 on Monday, the 18th day of November 1878, at noon at the Town Hall.

But no such appeal will be heard by the Commissioners unless the provisions of Section 115 of the said Act have previously been complied with, and unless the appeal is preferred by the person who, at the time appeal is made, shall be recorded in the Assessment Book, as the owner of the house or land to which the appeal refers, or by the occupier thereof, or by the agent of either of them.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 12th November 1878, at 4-30 P. M., for the disposal of business under Section 34 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.
8th November 1878.

A Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday the 14th Instant at 4-30 P. M., to confirm the Proceedings of the Town Council at a Meeting held on the 24th October.

ROBERT TURNBULL.
Secretary to the Corporation.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Special reduced rate for unpressed Jute.

On and after 13th November Current unpressed Jute in consignments of 200 Maunds and upwards will be carried over the Northern Bengal State Railray at ½ a pie per Maund per mile with the addition of one anna six pie per Maund as Ferry Charge,

By Order,
G. M. DRURY.
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Superintendent's Office Saidpore 7th November 78.

WANTED an Assistant Surgeon for the Pakour Raj family; he shall have to take also the charge of the Pakour Rajah's Charitable Dispensary. A gentleman of *bona fide* good moral character and of some experience will be preferred. Salary Rs. 150 (one hundred and fifty only) per month with free quarter.

Apply to the undersigned.

LAKSHMI NARAYANA PANDAY,
Secretary to the Pakour Charitable Dispensary.
Pakour, 29th October, 1878.

1878.

A Fine Art Exhibition will be opened in the Government Art Gallery, Calcutta, about the end of December next.

President and Patron.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

Vice Presidents.

The Hon'ble Sir Ashley Eden, K.C.S.I. | His Excellency Sir Frederick Haines, G.C.B.

Members of Committee.

The Hon'ble Louis Jackson, K.C.S.I.	Leycester Upton, Esq.
The Maharajah of Vizianagram.	Major Jarrett.
Alexander A. Apcar, Esq.	Major-General Lumsden, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, K.C.M., C.B., C.I.E.	Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E.
The Maharajah of Burdwan.	Colonel Colley, C.B., C.M.G.
The Maharajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.	Robert Steel, Esq.
The Hon'ble L. P. D. Broughton.	Colonel Maisey.
Rai Rajendra Lala Mitra, Bahadoor, LL.D., C.I.E.	Colonel C. C. Johnson.
	William Craik, Esq.
	The Hon'ble Horace Cockerell.
	The Hon'ble G. M. Batten.
	The Hon'ble H. T. Prinsep.

Executive Sub-Committee.

The Hon'ble Louis Jackson, *Chairman.*

The Maharajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore.	The Hon'ble L. P. D. Broughton.
Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E.	Major Jarrett,

Honorary Secretaries.

H. H. Locke, Esq. | H. H. Risley, Esq.

The following Prizes are offered:

1. HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S Prize; (open to amateurs only:—
   For the best water-colour picture; Indian subject.
2. THE HON'BLE SIR ASHLEY EDEN'S Prize:—
   For the best water-colour picture.
   [Open to all competitors, professional or amateur, provided that in the case of a work by a professional artist it shall have been painted in India or shall represent an Indian subject.]
3. HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S 1st Prize:—
   For the best original picture, in oil or water-colour, by a commissioned officer.
4. HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S 2nd Prize:—
   For the best original picture by a non-commissioned officer or private soldier.
5. THE HON'BLE LOUIS JACKSON'S Prize:—
   For the best picture, in oil or water-colour, whether original or copy, by a lady.
6. & 7. THE MAHARAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE'S Prize:—
   For the best figure subject, in oil, by a native of India; and for the best figure subject, in water-colour, by a native of India.
8. THE MAHARAJA OF BURDWAN'S Prize:—
   For the best landscape, in oil or water-colour, by a native of India.
9. DR. RAJENDRALALA MITRA'S Prize:—
   For the best specimen of fine art applied to book illustration by lithography, wood engraving, or etching by a native of India.
10. THE SOCIETY'S 1st Prize.—
    For the best oil-painting.
    [Open to all competitors, whether amateur or professional, under the same conditions as those attached to No. 2 on this list.]
11. THE SOCIETY'S 2nd Prize (open to amateurs only):—
    For the best figure subject, in oil or water-colour.
12. THE SOCIETY'S 3rd Prize (for amateurs only).—
    For the best fruit or flower painting.

RULES.

THE Prizes (with the exception of No. 5 on the foregoing list) will only be awarded for *bona fide* original compositions. The fact of their having previously gained Medals or Prizes at any Fine Art Exhibition will not disqualify for competition.

An Exhibitor cannot obtain more than one Prize for Oil Painting, or one for Water-Colours, but he can obtain one for each branch.

The Committee reserve to themselves the power of nominating judges to assist them in awarding the Prizes.

Contributors wishing to sell their pictures should notify the same to the Honorary Secretaries (address given below), at the same time stating their prices, as the Committee will not undertake to value them. All purchases must be made through the Secretaries, and purchasers will be required to pay cash on delivery; the amounts will be remitted through the Bank of Bengal less 10 per cent., which will be deducted for the benefit of the Exhibition Fund.

The title of each picture, its price (for entry in the Catalogue), whether original or copy, and the name of the painter, should be recorded on the back. In attention to this rule causes very great inconvenience.

Intending contributors are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretaries (address as below) as soon as possible, stating the number and description of pictures they propose to send.

The Society is only prepared to defray the cost of the carriage of pictures to and from Calcutta when they are despatched by the cheapest mode of conveyance, *i.e.* goods train, steamer, and Government bullock train, or, for small packets or cases, by parcel post.

Pictures should be despatched in time to reach Calcutta before the 15th of December; the carriage of those arriving after that date will not be paid by the Society.

It is desirable that pictures should be sent framed, and in the case of water-colours also glazed.

Cases and letttrs should be addressed as follows:—

THE HON. SECRETARIES,
Fine Art Exhibition,
Govt. Art Gallery, 166, *Bow Bazar Street,*
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(Name of contributor.)

The Committee will exercise its discretion in selecting pictures for exhibition and in hanging them.

In order to reduce the expense of carriage, which falls very heavily on the funds at the disposal of the Committee, it is requested that, when practicable, contributors residing at the same station will be good enough to send their pictures together in the same case; should their return in a similar manner be inconvenient, arrangements will be made to return them to their owners in separate cases.

H. H. LOCKE, } *Hon. Secretaries.*
H. H. RISLEY, }
CALCUTTA,
The 22nd October 1878.

THE PAIN SPECIFIC!

This Medicine acts as "specific" for Pains in the Chest, Pains in the back, Pains in the upper extremity, Pains in the lower extremity, Pains in the neck, Pains in the groins, Pains in the joints, Neuraljic Pains, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago (Muscular Rheumatism), "catch in the breath," Paralysis of every kind, Contracted Joints, Colics, Glandular Swellings, inflamed parts, &c., &c.

Pains of every kind have been successfully cured by this medicine when every other medicine has failed.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle (2 oz.), and Rs. 4 for (4 oz.), Packing and Postage, As. 12.

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THROUGH GOODS RATES BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND DARJEELING.

The following are the rates per maund charged on the Railways for the different classes of goods between Sealdah or Chitpore and Siliguri.

If consignments are sent from Armenian Ghat, the Port Trust Tramway charge is 4·84 pies per maund extra.

Class.	E. B. Railway. From Sealdah or Chitpore to Damookdea.	E. B. Railway. Unloading or loading at Damookdea.	N. B. Railway. Including Ferry and loading.	Total	Remarks.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P.	
1st ...	0 3 2	0 0 2	0 6 5	0 9 9	
2nd ...	0 6 5	0 0 2	0 12 5	1 3 0	If over 200 maunds.
3rd	0 9 7	0 0 2	1 2 4	1 12 1	
Tea ...	0 6 6	0 0 2	1 2 0	1 8 8	If under
Do. ...	0 9 7	0 0 2	1 2 0	1 11 9	200 mds.

In addition to the above, the E. B. Railway Company's terminal charge is 8 annas for every consignment under 32 maunds, and 3 pies per maund for each consignment over 32 maunds.

The following articles come under the classes named.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Food-grain.	Cotton or woollen piece goods.	Wines & Spirits bottled.
Tea Lead.	Tobacco.	Furniture (polished or carved damageable.)
Iron.	Beer.	Cigars (not country.)
	Baggage.	

The present advertised charge by the Carrying Companies is Rs. 1-13-0 per maund from Siliguri to Darjeeling.

For further particulars see published classification of goods.

J. G. LINDSAY, Major, R. E.,
Engineer-in-Chief, N. B. S. Railway.
Darjeeling, 24th September 1878.

Wanted a complete copy of the "Sukra niti." (Sanscrit) whether printed or manuscript, in *Debnagri characters.* Apply to Major *Beejoy Jung Pandey* Chhettree Khatmandu.

LIME SUPPLY FOR BENGAL.

Notice is hereby given that the leases of the undermentioned valuable Lime quarries situate in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Assam will be put up to auction-sale at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Shillong, Khasi Hills, at noon on the 2nd of January 1879.

The leases will be for (3) three years, commencing from 1st January 1879 and ending 31st December 1881.

Not more than three leases will be permitted to be purchased in one interest.

Any quarry not worked *i. e.* not worked to turn out more than 40,000 maunds will be liable to resumption and the Government will be at liberty to work such resumed quarry by direct agency.

The rent will be payable half yearly in advance.

For further particulars apply to Deputy Commissioner Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Shillong.

No.	Names of the quarries.	Where situate.
		Khasi Hills.
1	Borpoonji ...	North—By lands pertaining to the Cherra State. South—By lands of Mouzah Kalairag and of Mouzah Bejoy Panduah in Sylhet. East—By the west bank of Bhooban Cherra. West—By Doorga Seel.
		Jaintia Hills.
2	Choon Cherra ... Loting Cherra ...	North—By high Hills. South—By the boundary of Sylhet District. East—By Teehang and Borgang rivers. West—By Ooloo cherra.
	Rowai Cherra ...	North—By high Hills of Lakadong or the southern boundary of Lama Pooshee lime quarry. South—By boundary of Sylhet District. East—By Looba or Looka river. West—By Teehang and Borgang Streams.
3	Nongthalong Poonjee ...	North—By Padoo and Pamladang Poonjees. South—By boundary of Selhet District. East—By old road leading from the plains to Amwie Poonjee. West—By Moongat river and Borseel.
4	Mooralee Cherra ...	North—By Sootang Poonjee. South—By northern boundary of Rowai lime quarry. East—By Looba or Looka river. West—By western limit of lands appertaining to Mooralee Poonjee.
5	Roopnath ...	North—As far as lime stone exists northward within lands pertaining to the village of Roopnath. South—By boundary of Sylhet District. East—By Ooloo cherra river. West—By old road leading to Amwie Poonjee from the plains.
6	Lama Pooshee ...	North—By Lakadong. South—By boundary of Rowai lime-stone quarry. East—By western boundary of the lands pertaining to Mooralee Poonjee. West—By Moongat river and Borseel.
7	Uthma Cherra ...	North—As far as lime-stone beds extend northward within the limit of Uthma Poonjee. South—By southern bank of the Pakhee Cherra Stream. East—By Pecha Cherra Stream. West—By Bhoobán Cherra Stream. Malai-soh-mat State. *Khasi Hills.*
8	Nokria Cherra ...	North—By south bank of Majdoora. South—Pandendish jungle. East—By Mashim Khasea's Garden. West—By Shia Sing Khasia's Garden. Bhowal State. *Khasi Hills.*
9	Patharia Cherra ...	North—By Ichadora. South—By right bank of East Patharia Cherra from Ichadora to Nowgong. West—By Joyram Jhoora. Maharam State. *Khasi Hills.*
10	Ramsemdem Rajke	North—By Chapagor. South—By Pook Cherra. East—By Kalaram Rai Cherra. West—By Hurrin Tilla Dhule. Bhowal State. *Khasi Hills.*
11	Bhowal Cherra ...	North—By Chota Teekar Tilla. South—By Kala Pani, alias Pukri Blei. East—Mongla-Mora Tilla. West—By Cherra Khowree Cherra Moodon. *Khasi Hills.*
12	Ka Long Long ...	North—By Maw Ngein. South—By Chillai Cherra. East—By Umjindem Cherra. West—By Waiblei and Chillai Cherra.
13	Tangla ...	North—By Komonee Teekor as far as lime beds exist. South—By Pak Cherra. West—By Kalaram Rai Cherra. Maharam and Maoiang. *Khasi Hills.*
14	Monai Cherra ...	North—By forest and jungle lands pertaining to Maharam. South—By forest and jungle lands pertaining to Maharam. East—By forest and jungle lands pertaining to Maharam. West—By Jadokata, alias Ponathith river. Bhowal State. *Khasi Hills.*
15	Dholai Cheera ...	North—By bank of Patharia Cherra. South—By Boora Peer's Mukam. East—By boundary of Malaisoh-mat State, alias Kukurmara Cherra. West—By Mongla-mora Tilla. Maodon. *Khasi Hills.*
16	Umjindem ...	North—By Lumrai bynem. South—By Lum Tenget. East—By Umiap. West—By Umjindem Cherra. Dwara Nongtyrmen. *Khasi Hills.*
17	Borsyrmai ...	North—By Pan garden. South—By Ka Lad-Luka. East—By Lum dilong. West—By Lum-raitruh Sohbar. *Khasi Hills.*
18	Sohbar, alias Soopar Poonjee ...	North—By a line running from the high Hills above Lingtia Poonjee to the junction of the boundary of Maosmai and Byrong Poonjees as far as lime-stone exists. South—By the lands of Purgonah Panduah in Zilla Sylhet. East—By Bor Poonjee Hills as far as lime-stone exists. West—By glen on the boundary of Byrong Poonjee, as far as lime-stone exists. *Khasi Hills.*
19	Silai Cherra ...	North—By Lum-khar proh. South—By Um-sao-lein. East—By Silai river. West—By Lumdilong.

Shillong Deputy Com.'s Office, The 23rd October 1878.

JEEBUN ROY O. E. A. E.
Deputy Commissioner, Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

BETHUNE SOCIETY.

Session 1878-79.

The first monthly meeting will be held in the Theatre of the Medical College on Thursday, the 14th November at 8½ P. M. Lecture by A. Pedlar Esq., on "The Chemistry of Combustion" with Experiments.

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This is an admirable Fire Engine for small villages or factories ; it is quite portable, and can be easily placed on a light cart, and run off to wherever required.	
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LORD LYTTON, G.M.S.I.

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The component parts of which have been tested and approved of by the Medical Profession. It is now recognised in all parts of India as the most effective Medical Agent in the early stages of Cholera, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery. From the mass of certificates to the value of this remedy, we select one placed at our disposal by an officer in Her Majesty's service.

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Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company

Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last:—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049: 10: 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863: 10: 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446: 17: 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576: 19: 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248: 8: 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768: 11: 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479: 16: 6.

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Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect.

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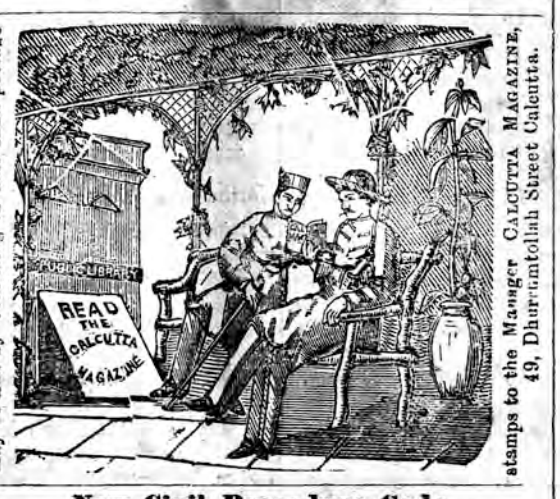

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A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

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